THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | Copyright 1916 By The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1916—VOL. IX, NO. 15 | PRICE TWO CENTS

FRENCH CABINET CHANGES ISSUED; CRISIS SETTLED

General Lyautey Becomes War Minister — Reorganization of High Command Expected — M. Thomas a Full Minister

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The political crisis has now been settled by important political and military changes. The new Cabinet will consist of the following:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand.

Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot.

Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Lacase.

Minister of Justice, Public Works and Instruction, Rene Viviani.

Minister of War, General Lyautey, who will be succeeded by General Gouraud as Governor of Morocco.

Minister of National Economy and Commerce, M. Clementel.

Minister of Colonies, M. Doumergue.

Minister of Civilian and Military Revictualling, Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons.

Minister of War Productions and Armaments, Albert Thomas.

The War Committee will be formed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Finance, War, Marine and Armament.

The reorganization of the high command is not yet announced, but it is expected that General Nivelle, who succeeded General Petain at Verdun and who organized the move which captured Douaumont and Fort Vaux, will succeed General Joffre as commander-in-chief on the western front.

General Joffre will return to Paris as adviser of the French War Cabinet and other statements regarding him are that he will remain general commander-in-chief of all French forces everywhere; that he will be President of the War Council of the Allies and that the rank of Maréchal de France is to be specially revived for him in recognition of his great services.

The new War Minister has shown great organizing and administrative ability as well as military capacity in Morocco.

Albert Thomas becomes a full minister and five ministers of state without portfolios drop out.

In view of the food price difficulties and new difficulties the new appointments of experts to organize supplies of food and transport are important.

These results follow from a long secret session of the Chamber, as a result of which M. Briand secured a vote of confidence with a decreased majority and was given authority to reorganize the high command.

In view of food price difficulties the new appointments of experts to organize supplies of food and transport are important.

BRITAIN DENIES GERMAN REPORTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German official communique claims that German submarines torpedoed two large transports between 5000 and 6000 tons each in the eastern Mediterranean on Nov. 28 and Dec. 3.

This statement, it is announced, is wholly incorrect as regards the character of the vessels apparently referred to and in part as to the result. The sinking of the King Malcolm, ordinary cargo ship, on Nov. 28, has already been announced. Her captain was taken prisoner by a submarine.

The Belgian steamer Keltier, previously reported sunk; has been towed into Falmouth. The British steamer Tanfield has arrived safely in port.

PRUSSIAN MILITARY CHANGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—General von Stein, Prussian War Minister, has been appointed military commander-in-chief in Prussia, thus becoming controlling authority for the new laws concerning the state of war and preventive arrest.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Aristide Briand, French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs

NO-LICENSE VOTE GAINS THOUGH NO CITIES CHANGE

Seventeen Municipalities in Massachusetts Show Net Advance of About 2500 Votes Against the Saloon Policy

A net gain of about 2500 votes for no-license, large increases in the "no" majorities of Revere and Newburyport, the two doubtful cities voting yesterday, and reduced "yes" majorities in Lowell, Chelsea and Chicopee were among the results of the voting on the license saloon question in 17 Massachusetts cities yesterday. Seven of the cities chose new mayors and seven re-elected their present mayors. There were no mayoralty elections in the other three cities.

Revere, which was the great battle ground this year from the prohibition standpoint, increased its "no" majority from 47 votes last year to the substantial margin of 818 yesterday. Newburyport's antisaloon margin was increased from 167 to 305. Lynn, which swung into the "no" column in 1915 with a majority of 1046 against the saloon, recorded its appreciation of saloonless thoroughfares yesterday by increasing this majority to 1403.

The two "wettest" cities voting yesterday, Lawrence and Worcester, increased their "yes" majorities but the other three "wet" cities returned substantial reductions as follows: Chelsea from 937 to 388, Chicopee from 451 to 231, and Lowell from 1472 to 802.

The "no" and "yes" votes of all the cities voting yesterday, totaled and balanced against each other, reveal an increased "no" total of about 1914 and a decreased "yes" total of 589, a net gain on the prohibition side of practically 2500 votes. Thus, at the second election for cities, the fast developing sentiment against the saloon in Massachusetts was again indicated.

The final opportunity this year for the cities to vote comes next Tuesday, Dec. 19, when Boston, Fitchburg, North Adams, Peabody and Quincy will ballot. Fifteen cities voted Dec. 5, four of them changing from "yes" to "no."

The new mayors chosen yesterday were James McPherson in Beverly, Edward E. Willard in Chelsea, John J.

(Continued on page seven, column two)

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES AT WESTMINSTER

Irish Railway Question Raised in House of Commons, Which Meets Under New Regime

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The House of Commons assembled yesterday for the first time under the new regime. Mr. Bonar Law acted as leader of the House and the sitting lasted for an hour. Mr. Bonar Law and Sir George Cave were the only prominent ministers on the front bench and with them were Messrs. Bridgman, Hope, Steel-Maitland, Beck, Baird and Lord Valentia, regarding whose appointments to minor posts no statement is yet available.

The front Opposition bench contained most of the prominent Liberals of the old Government with Mr. Winston Churchill in a corner seat near the Speaker's chair, Mr. Birrell and other ministers who left the Government at different times. It had been intended that the Liberals supporting Mr. Asquith should cross to the Opposition side of the House but the Unionists had arrived early and taken the seats, thus compelling the Liberals either to remain behind the Treasury bench or stand at the bar or at the gangway to the left.

Mr. McKenna acted as leader of the Opposition in Mr. Asquith's absence and urged that the Prime Minister should not state his policy until he could be answered by the leader of the Liberal Party, which phrase provoked cries of leaders of the Opposition, to which Mr. McKenna retorted there is no opposition to the Government in this war.

Mr. Bonar Law immediately promised he would consult the Prime Minister about postponing his statement in view of a request from the former Premier.

Mr. Redmond drew attention to the grave situation on Irish railways, which are not under Government control and where strike notices expire on Monday. There was danger that the trouble might spead to British railwaymen.

There were mingled cheers and countercheers when Mr. McKenna frequently referred to Mr. Asquith as leader of the Liberal Party.

It is probable Mr. Lloyd George will not make a statement of policy until next Tuesday.

In the House of Lords there was an equally striking scene, Sir Robert Finlay appearing on the woolsack. Lord Curzon, Lord Derby and Lord Milner on the Government bench were joined by Lord Halsbury and Lord Mersey. On the front Opposition bench was a strange mixture of old opponents, Lord Midleton, Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Marlborough, with Lord Crewe, Lord Buckmaster and Lord Haldane.

The most interesting change was that of Lord Lansdowne who, for the first time, took a seat below the gangway on the Government side with Lord Loreburn. The Lord Chancellor, who has not yet received a peerage, was able to preside at the sitting in view of an old tradition that the woolsack is not technically within the Peers' House.

CANADIAN WAR LOANS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Finance Minister White has issued a request to Canadian investors to abstain from buying non-Canadian stocks and bonds. Instead of doing this, he asks that Canadians invest only in Dominion debenture stock or Canadian war loans.

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KING OF GREECE REGRETS RECENT EVENTS IN ATHENS

Ruler Believed to Have Forfeited Rights—Said to Be Responsible for Unrest

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Reports from Athens are conflicting, but it is certain the Entente have not yet formulated their demands nor have diplomatic representatives left the city. Meanwhile, M. Metaas, Greek charge d'affaires in Paris, has expressed to the Foreign Minister the regret of the King and Athens Government at recent events in Athens, which they deplore.

It is understood a council of ministers of the Provisional Government has decided to consider King Constantine to have forfeited his rights as King of the Hellenes and the Minister of Public Instruction has issued a circular attributing events in Athens to King Constantine and holding him morally responsible.

Belgium Grateful

She Thanks United States for Action on Deportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Belgian Minister, Mr. E. Havenith, has sent the following letter to the Secretary of State: "I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received instructions to express to you the deep gratitude of his Majesty's Government for the noble action which the Government of the United States has been good enough to take in approaching the German Government on the subject of the deportations of Belgium civilians to Germany, and for the great interest taken by the United States Government in the defense of the unfortunate Belgian communities which have already undergone such cruel trials.

"In exile and slavery, to which these unhappy people are being dragged by an oppressor who no longer knows any law, either of God or man, they have the moral support of hearing the voice of this noble country proclaiming the new immutability of those principles of justice and freedom which are so dear to all civilized people, but above all dear to the United States, for, in defense of those principles one of the greatest of her Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, gave all, even his life blood."

Protest Made Public

Greece Asserts It Has Been Friendly Toward the Entente

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Greek legation made public Tuesday the text of Greece's protest to the Allies to the blockade of Greek ports established last Friday by the Anglo-French fleet. At the same time a copy was presented to the State Department.

"Greece, who is at peace with the powers of the Entente," says the communication, "and has never ceased giving them the most striking proofs of her firm desire to maintain with them friendly relations and mutual confidence, sees with grief these very same powers have recourse against her, to a measure which is contrary to the rules of international law, and th principles of international justice and freedom.

"The Royal Hellenic Government expecting that the Allied Governments will be good enough to inform them on what ground such a measure has been taken and of the nature of the blockade they have decided upon, protests firmly and legitimately against such measures taken against a neutral and friendly nation."

The legation also sent to the department a copy of a dispatch from the Foreign Office at Athens describing the clash between Greek troops and Venizelists there on Dec. 1 and 2. "The repressive measures taken by the Government were the least stern possible," it adds. "The matter of conspiracy has been handed over to the justice authorities, who are trying to sort a number of documents compromising several followers of Venizelos. Order has been reestablished. Since Dec. 3 perfect quietness prevailed and the capital has again assumed its usual appearance."

SENATE PRESIDENT CAUCUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Democratic members of the Senate have been called to a caucus in the Senate office building at 8 p. m., today to name a president pro tempore for the Senate. The call was issued by Senator Kern of Indiana, the Democratic floor leader. While numerous candidates were mentioned as possibilities when Congress convened last week, the contest appears to have simered down to a one-man affair, and today Senator Saulsbury of Delaware is the man generally believed likely to be the successor of Senator Clarke of Arkansas.

DOOIN TO MANAGE ROCHESTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. S. Dooin, former manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball team, will manage the Rochester International League Club next season. Formal announcement of his appointment has not been made by C. T. Chapin, owner of the club, but Dooin was authority for the statement today. He finished the season with Rochester last year.

EGG STORAGE FIGURES VAGUE AND CONFUSING

Baffling Experience of Seeker After Facts in Warehouse Holdings to Show Available Supply in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The experience of this bureau the past week trying to find out how many eggs there are in the city of Chicago shows the necessity of sworn statements of cold storage house contents easily available to the public. The crux of the price situation, which arises winter after winter, is the supply on hand. Storage house managers, commission men and speculators, in appealing to the law of supply and demand, are vociferous in telling of the demand and in belittling the supply, but the public is virtually kept in the dark as to the actual supply.

At the finish there were some figures which appeared somewhere near correct but the conclusion, a mere estimate in round numbers, could not be satisfactory to an honest seeker after facts who could have had them in 15 minutes if the storage houses had been willing.

The same experience is reported to this bureau from other cities in the West. Storage houses refuse to di-

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CANADA TORPEDO BOAT MAY HAVE BEEN LOST AT SEA

No Word From Grilse Since Craft Left Halifax for Bermuda—Search Continues

OTTAWA, Ont.—The chief censor issued the following report today:

"The Minister of Naval Service regrets to report that it is feared that H. M. Canadian torpedo boat Grilse, Lieut. Walter Wingate, R. N. C. V. R., has been lost at sea with all hands.

"The list of officers on board at the time is:

"Lieut. Walter Wingate, Sub-Lieut. C. McL. Fry, Sub.-Lieut. Richard E. Winsloe, Artificer Engineer Robert Wilkinson, Wireless Operators S. A. McLean and E. Clement.

"The vessel left Halifax at 3 p. m., Dec. 11, for Bermuda. At 4 a. m. Dec. 12 a wireless message was received from her stating that a moderate southeast wind was blowing. At 3 p. m. on the same day another wireless message was received, stating that owing to the weather she was returning for shelter to Shelburne, N. S. At 7:28 p. m. she called 'S. O. S.' stating her position was latitude 43, 40 N., longitude 64, 50 W. At 7:30 p. m. a final message was received 'Now sinking.'

"No word of her has been received since. Orders were immediately given for available vessels to proceed to her assistance, and endeavors made by wireless to inform any vessels at sea in that vicinity. Vessels are now searching for any signs of wreckage."

The Grilse was an exceptionally speedy yacht of 126 tons burden. She was purchased in the United States by J. K. L. Ross, chairman of the Canadian Pensions Board, and presented to the Department of Naval Service for use as a scout or submarine chaser. She was equipped with a torpedo tube and quick-firing guns.

The Grilse carried a crew of 50, the majority from British Columbia.

SENOR PANI IS ON WAY WITH MEXICAN ANSWER

Preliminary Conference on Decision of General Carranza to Be at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Word has been received from the Mexican commissioners that Senor Pani, who went to Mexico City to submit the protocol of agreement to the First Chief, will arrive in New York this evening. Mr. Pani brings with him the decision of the First Chief with reference to the protocol. The Mexican commissioners desire to spend some time in conference with Mr. Pani with reference to the situation and have proposed to the American commissioners that a preliminary conference be held in Philadelphia on Monday next, Dec. 18, at which the Mexican commissioners will submit to their American colleagues the full text of the comments of the First Chief on the proposed agreement.

It is also expected that at this conference a plan will be drawn up for the further deliberations of the commission. No definite decision has been reached as to where the commission will hold its session, as the Philadelphia session will be in the nature of a preliminary meeting.

COURTESIES EXCHANGED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Cordial telegrams have passed between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand.

AMBASSADOR IS GRATIFIED AT PEACE PROPOSAL

Count von Bernstorff Says Germany Has No Desire for War and Does Not Want Conquest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Bernstorff, after reading the press report of the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday and the text of the note of the Central Powers to the Entente Powers proposing a conference to discuss peace terms, authorized the following statement:

"I am gratified by the steps taken by my Government and I think that, even if they should not result in peace, they are at least proof that Germany, even in the height of a victorious campaign, has no desire to prolong human woe and suffering. Germany wants peace and does not want conquest. I cannot say anything about terms for the reason that I do not know what they may be."

The foregoing is the only authorized statement that has been made by any official, diplomatic or otherwise, in Washington, on the subject of the proposals made by Germany. The attitude of the Administration is one of waiting for developments. At the present moment all that the Secretary of State knows is that this Government has been asked, together with that of Spain and Switzerland, to act as messengers. The President is maintaining silence and it is expected that he will make no move unless it should

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CHURCHES AID IN THE CANVASS FOR "NO" VOTES

Volunteers in Various Districts Are Making House to House Visits in Effort to Get Out a Big "Dry" Vote

Churches of Boston are giving valuable assistance to the Massachusetts Antisaloon League in the present "dry" campaign by furnishing volunteer enlisters of "No" voters. Roslindale churches are making a house-to-house canvass of this district, ascertaining the voters' positions on the saloon policy question and checking all the "No" voters on a list for reference on election day, Dec. 19. After the polls have been opened, care will be taken that all the "No" voters attend and register the full strength of the district against the saloon.

The Dorchester Lower Mills section is being handled in the same way by volunteers from the ushering staffs and Bible classes of some of the churches which serve that district.

The First Baptist Church of Dorchester has enlisted 30 volunteers, who will make a house-to-house canvass Friday evening in the vicinity of the church.

Boston University Theological School students have arranged to make a house-to-house canvass during the remainder of this week of the precinct in which the school is located on Mt. Vernon Street.

The Dorchester and Roslindale church people have been stirred by the increasing efforts of the liquor dealers to locate more saloons in those sections of the city. Roslindale did not have a licensed place until recently. The argument has been raised that these districts were casting a larger vote each year on the license side and that it was unfair for them to vote to have the saloon in other parts of the city and yet expect their own districts to remain "dry". Last year, when the great "No" gains in the saloon-ridden districts of Boston reduced the total license majority in the city from 21,000 to 14,000, Dorchester actually increased its "Yes" vote over the previous year by 133. At the same time a "No" majority of 64 in the West Roxbury and Roslindale section was changed to a "wet" majority of 61.

It was seen that the better residential districts did not compare with the saloon-ridden sections, as Charlestown, East Boston, the South End, South Boston and parts of Roxbury, in gaining over their "No" totals of the year previous. This year a far better response is expected, as a result of the activity of the church workers,

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UNDERSECRETARIES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The undersecretarial posts in the Government have not all been filled, but Charles Bathurst will be Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Department and George Lambert Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Bathurst is a practical farmer and well-known agricultural expert and the combination with a business man like Lord Devonport is expected to do well.

There will be two undersecretaries for the new Labor Department

ATTENTION FIXED UPON PRESIDENT BY PEACE MOVE

Germany's Step Has Created Delicate Situation — Course United States Will Pursue Depends on Proposed Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — It is regarded that the German peace move has placed the President of the United States in a most delicate situation. The President's friends feel certain that he will not stoop to play into the hands of one group of belligerents at the expense of the other.

Consequently, if it shall appear later that the proposals of the Central Powers have been made merely to place themselves in a better light before the masses of their own people and for the purpose of placing the responsibility for the continuance of the war upon the Entente Allies he will have nothing to do with the matter. The one thing that the President's friends feel he desires is to have the confidence of both sides in his neutrality.

The Allied view is that the Central Powers, in making the proposals, are seeking the best terms possible while aiming to conceal the effects of the pressure that is forcing them to take this step, and that in reality they are trying to shift responsibility to their enemies while putting forward a mock concern over the sufferings and woe of humany.

The Allied view is that nothing short of full indemnify for Belgium in addition to its integrity can be made the basis of any negotiations and that any proposition for peace that would be in the nature of a draw or the adoption of the status quo is unthinkable.

The view is that if the Allies should consent to a conference in the absence of any definite terms they would stand before the world as having deserted the cause for which they have been fighting and as having lost the war. The Allies believe that the Central Powers have taken this step in order to gain the sympathy of neutrals.

On the other hand every German source of information seeks to make emphatic the assertion that the step is taken in entire good faith and based on a sincere desire to stop unnecessary suffering. The next few days are counted upon to reveal which of the two is correct.

The purpose of the President is still to leave the United States free and unembarrassed to act in any legitimate way to bring about peace when the proper time comes. It is considered certain, however, that the President will take steps to learn the attitude of the Entente Allies towards the peace move.

Officials who are familiar with the situation know, even now, that the Entente Allies never will consent even to enter upon any negotiations that, by any possible means, might result in the moral loss of the war. So many sacrifices have been made for the cause they have been contending for that it is not considered probable that they will regard the proposal in any other light than a mere attempt to place responsibility for a continuance of the war unon the Entente.

Some disappointment was expressed because neither the German Chancellor's speech nor the note, contains any pacific terms on which negotiations might be conducted. The German Embassy, however, was in possession of information which gave an outline in a general way of the possible settlement Germany would expect.

The forwarding of the note to Washington is the first procedure in the delivery of the Central Powers' proposal to their enemies. The State Department will then forward it to the United States Ambassador in the country addressed, with instructions to deliver it to the Foreign Office. The United States now represents Germany and Austria in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Serbia and Rumania. It represents Turkey in France, Great Britain and Japan.

One immediate effect of the proposal upon the United States will be to hold in abeyance all the diplomatic issues pending. Especially is this regarded true of the submarine controversy. As it is understood that the decision to make the peace proposal was reached suddenly on Sunday, it is taken by some to be significant in that it was almost coincident with the development of a crisis over the Marina and Arabia cases that could only mean further complications and troubles for Germany.

It is also expected that in the correspondence concerning the deportation of the Belgians, the disposition now will be to mark time until it is finally determined whether the German proposal is to result in actual peace negotiations or the war is to be continued.

As for a possible armistice, it is believed in German quarters here that such an event is not to be thought of as it is impracticable. It is explained that an armistice might be expected in the case of a purely military war, but the present conflict is both military and economic and an armistice would involve also a suspension of the blockade, the black list, the mail seizures and all other measures in force in the past months to which the business organizations of the entire

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NO TRUCE, SAYS CANADA PREMIER ON GERMAN MOVE

Peace for Many Years to Come Is Hope of Dominion, Says Sir Robert Borden in Speech to Saskatoon Audience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—At the largest public meeting ever held in this city, Sir Robert Borden answered, on behalf of one of the nations of the British Empire, Germany's proposals for peace.

"It is the determination of the people of this land—of the peoples of the British Empire—that there shall be no truce," he said. "There shall be peace, which means peace for many years to come. That is the spirit of the people of Canada as it is the spirit of her men at the front, in the hospitals and in training."

Sir Robert spoke very earnestly and with marked deliberation, and his remarks were received with applause.

"We here in Canada," he went on, "need not call any out to witness that we did not want war. Our thoughts were of peace, were engaged in a great peaceful enterprise of nation building, and perhaps we were in danger of sinking into materialism. Nothing was further from us than the thought of war.

"But beneath all this lay buried in the heart and soul of our country the sacred fire of liberty which broke into flame as war encompassed us and will continue to burn clear and bright long after we go through this war to the only possible conclusion. We fight not only for the right to maintain the Empire, not only for the rights of small nations, not only to enforce a decent regard for the sanctity of treaties, but to preserve the future democracy of liberty and of humanity.

"Unless we bring this war to that conclusion, then I say to you tonight, to the people of Canada, that all our sacrifice shall have been in vain. But I have no doubts. This Dominion, all the British dominions, and the mother country, are bound in the indissoluble resolve that there shall be no peace until we have won by our arms the warrant and safeguard we demand for a peace that shall endure, a peace that shall guarantee the liberties of mankind."

There was no public building of the capacity to care for the immense audiences, so two halls were utilized and the Prime Minister spoke in both. Sir Robert will continue his addresses in the west, speaking at Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary and Regina, urging national service.

COMPULSORY LABOR DECREED IN POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—According to the Polish paper Nowa Reforma, the chief of police in Warsaw informed the Municipal Council, after the proclamation of the new kingdom of Poland, that the Governor-General had issued a decree ordering the compulsory enlistment of workers for the army and for Germany, with a view to completing the regulations already promulgated for the purpose of combating the "disinclination of the population for work." This compulsory enlistment, it was stated, would not affect those who reported themselves voluntarily to the labor department which had been set up; but it was added that those who were in need, or already in receipt, of relief, could be held liable to compulsory labor. In Warsaw and Lodz collecting stations for "shirkers" have been set up, where work will be allotted them according to their capabilities. Others are to be assigned to the civil labor battalions, and these, like those at the collecting stations, will be under military control.

The local authorities were urged to give these measures their fullest support, but reports that have since reached Switzerland state that General von Beseler's proclamation of compulsory labor with its attendant threat of imprisonment in the event of refusal has caused considerable unrest in Warsaw. The communal council refused to cooperate in the German authorities' arrangements for the transport of Polish workers to Germany, and the Polish press also protested openly against the Governor-General's decree. It is stated that in view of these difficulties the German authorities are canvassing for volunteers, and have declared they do not contemplate resorting to compulsory measures for the moment.

THREE PETITIONS ON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three petitions seeking national prohibition in the United States were received in the Senate today. Senator Weeks presented one from citizns of Leicester, Mass.; Senator Tillman on behalf of citizens of Spartenberg and Pickens, S. C.; and Senator Oliver on behalf of citizens of Pennsylvania.

Senator Wadsworth presented the petition of Union veterans of the Civil War of Oneida County, New York, seeking an investigation of the alleged deportation of citizens of Belgium.

Senator Sherman offered an amendment to a bill now in Congress to provide for an investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce.

EGG STORAGE FIGURES VAGUE AND CONFUSING

(Continued from page one)

vulge contents. And from one or two points, where the warehouses do give the facts on supply, the public state of thought is reported easier.

But, says the storage house man, the Government and the warehouse men's association issue reports on storage house contents. True, and these figures can be taken at what they are worth. They are compiled from voluntary statements, made or not as the storage man chooses, and honest or not, as he is honest.

Neither statement gives out figures for cities or even individual states, the warehouse association's report supplying monthly figures for the country as a whole, the government giving monthly totals for groups of states. These monthly reports may be of as much or more value to the speculator in indicating tendencies, such as the effect of the boycott, as to the public in declaring actual supply.

The egg trade would like certified publicity. Within the last year the National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association has recommended legislation to this end. If the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, which met here last week, can be taken to represent the poultry raisers, the producers want the same thing. In some states the public has asked and secured it by legislative enactment.

The outstanding feature of a week's inquiry into the local situation is the general ignorance or indifference to the supply on hand in Chicago, which is today a chief factor in the situation. The investigator ingenuously started out by going to a well-known egg candler, thinking a man in touch with the storage houses and 400 other candlers, might know. His guess was 12,000,000 dozen, or two-thirds too few by final conclusions. Then to a commission merchant holding hundreds of cases. He could make no guess at all. The secretary of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board made no estimate. The chairman of the board's publicity committee did not try. The National Poultry, Butter and Egg Association didn't know but would attempt to find out.

An egg dealer of some authority in the trade looked into his files and quickly answered 3,000,000 dozen more than we believe right. City officials didn't know. The Government, interested in tracing possible combinations, had not thought of it until this bureau asked it to find out, and the widespread publication of 500,000 cases resulted from this query.

An attempt to do the reasonable thing, get the figures from each storage house and add up the totals, keeping in confidence each house's name and number, failed largely because the house reputed to have largest holdings and around which most of the speculative interest circles, refused any information at all. Two others out of eight refused. One, however, not only gave its figures but got from somewhere an estimate on the totals, and the butter association came through with its guess, based partly on figures and partly on estimate. The local produce bulletin referred back to the butter-and-egg board, and the attempt to get some idea of the stocks from a number of other parties was equally fruitless.

Egg Dealers Fined

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty-seven produce merchants were convicted here of having sold cold storage eggs as fresh eggs. Individual fines ranged from $2 to $10. It is announced that 200 other cases are pending and it is the intention to prosecute the offenders vigorously.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Wednesday:

Orders to officers:

Asst. Surg. E. A. Brown, M. R. C., to Norfolk; Nav. Cons. A. J. Chantry Jr., commissioned from Oct. 30; Paymaster R. H. Orr, detached navy pay office, Manila, to home and wait orders; Asst. Paymaster M. C. Merriman, detached navy publicity bureau to Sterrett Dec. 31.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Bushnell, Cummings, Nicholson, Rowan, Sampson at Hampton Roads; H-1, H-2, at Marshfield; Sterrett, at Savannah; Wheeling, at Veracruz; Leonidas, at Gulf of San Blas.

Sailed—Arizona, Guantanamo to New York; Chattanooga, Manzanillo to San Diego; Hancock, Sanchez to Puerto Plata; Lamson, Jacksonville to Key West.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following further contributions from the West Indian colonies have recently been made to the undermentioned funds:

From Barbados, £527 8s. 5d. to the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund.

From British Honduras, three drafts of £100 each to the National Committee for Relief in Belgium.

From Trinidad, £9 10s. to the National Committee for Relief in Belgium and £25 to the Disabled and Blind Fund.

From Dr. MacAdam, Government medical officer, British Guiana, £25 2s. to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Soldiers Blinded in the War.

From St. Kitts, Nevis, £7 16s. 7d. to the National Committee for Relief in Belgium.

DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

Boston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, held its monthly meeting at 301 Newbury Street yesterday. Mrs. Roscoe Hall Chesley presided and after the business meeting a program of music was given.

EXPERT FORCE ORGANIZED TO AID CANADA

Prof. McCallum of Toronto University to Head Board for Research Work — Industrial Problems to Be Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Government has called into action a strong war force of experts which will ally to its purpose and enlist in its service, the various agencies and activities at present engaged in research with a view to coordination and such extension as may be necessary. Industrial research will be supervised by a subcommittee of the Cabinet, composed of the Ministers of Trade, Mines, Labor, Interior and Agriculture. They will be assisted by an advisory council of the leading experts of the Dominion, of which Prof. A. B. McCallum of Toronto University will be chairman.

The work of the advisory council, acting in conjunction with the committee of the Privy Council, will be along the following general lines, to be varied and extended as experience dictates: "To ascertain and tabulate the various agencies in Canada which are now carrying on research in the universities and colleges, in the various laboratories of the Government, in business organizations and industries, in associations or by private or associated investigators.

"To note and schedule the lines of research and investigation that are being pursued by each such agency, their facilities and equipment therefor, the possibilities of extension and expansion, and particularly to ascertain the scientific man power available for research and the necessity of adding thereto.

"To coordinate these agencies so as to prevent overlapping of effort, to induce cooperation and team work, and to build up a community of interest, knowledge and mutual helpfulness between each other.

"To make themselves acquainted with the problems of a technical nature that are met with by our productive and industrial interests, and to bring them into contact with the proper research agencies for solving these problems, and thus link up their resources with the labor and capital employed in production so as to bring about the best possible results.

"To make a study of our common unused resources and the waste and by-products of our farms, forests, fisheries and industries, with a view to their utilization in new or subsidiary processes of manufacture, and thus contributing to the employment and wealth of our people.

"To study the ways and means by which the present small number of competent and trained research men can be added to from the students and graduates in our universities and colleges, and to bring about in the common interest a more complete cooperation between the industrial and productive interests of the country, and the teaching centers and forces of research.

"To inform and stimulate the public mind in regard to the importance and utility of applying the results of scientific and industrial research to the processes of production by means of addresses to business and industrial bodies, by the publication of bulletins and monographs, and such other methods as may seem advisable."

SCHOOL PROBLEMS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is at present evidence of strain in the relations between some of the secondary schools aided by the London County Council and the Education Committee of that body. Reasons for this are not hard to find. To begin with, the local authority maintains its own staff of inspectors, so that these schools have to submit to a system of inspection additional to that of the Board of Education. It is an ill task to serve two masters. Then again, though the traditions and present circumstances of these schools are widely different, yet important distinctions between them are inadequately recognized by the council. And lastly, control over details of organization and expenditure, such as might wisely be left to the schools themselves, is being made more and more stringent. There are those who hold that this bureaucratic action is the result of the substitution of the County Council, as London's education authority, for the old School Board. They forget, however, that the former directly-elected board had no authority whatever in regard to secondary schools. Such control was given by the same act as made the London County Council the education authority, and empowered it to aid schools of this kind financially.

No doubt there were a few members of the old School Board who gave a great deal of their time to getting into actual touch with the schools within the metropolitan area, and who had better opportunities of using their knowledge effectively than is now possible in a mere committee of the council. In some degree their influence may have tempered the ways of officialdom. But the very increase in the work of London's education authority has undoubtedly led to more bureaucratic methods, and the remedy is probably to be found, not in a return to the former system, or in fresh legislation at all, but in wise action on the part of the council itself, tending to decentralize its administration of school matters.

SPAIN ADOPTS NEW LAW OF SUBSISTENCES

Measure to Improve Welfare of People and Prevent Exploitation of Resources

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—The new Law of Subsistences, a measure which was first introduced by the Dato Government, has now at last been passed, and constitutes the most remarkable act of its kind ever carried through the Spanish Cortes. Its object is to guarantee the food and well-being of the people during the war and to prevent the country's resources being exploited unfairly. It withdraws, temporarily, the customs dues on importations of food commodities of the first necessity, and primary materials, imposes transport taxes on the railroad companies, fixes the price of foodstuffs, and gives the Government power, in case of necessity, to requisition the merchant fleet, and to fix the price of coal. If it is necessary, the Government proposes eventually to requisition wheat and other foodstuffs.

The ministers of finance and commerce express themselves as quite satisfied that there exist in many places in the country great stores of wheat and flour which are more than enough to guarantee the food of the population, and these will be discovered and utilized. At the last moment a new clause was inserted in the measure giving power to the Government to proceed on its own responsibility with the acquisition of every kind of product judged necessary to the National economy. This is aimed particularly at the monopolists of coal and corn. Ministers say that the new law will be most rigorously applied, and that the monopolists will be broken without mercy. It is further declared that the Government has it in view to forbid the exportation of iron, thereby acquiring a basis for international negotiations, having for their object to obtain by reciprocity the importation into Spain of certain other articles. The Senate passed the new law, when it came from the Chamber, without discussion.

The German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, has had a long interview with the Minister of Public Works, Senor Gasset, on the various questions that have been raised in respect to Spanish navigation and exportation and the interference of German submarines, and the result is that it is announced that Germany will give safe conducts to Spanish ships sailing to England with cargoes of fruit. The shipowners, however, are skeptical about the value of these safe conducts and the press generally also. It is said that they ought to apply to ships carrying cereals also, and that on the other hand it is injurious to the moral dignity of Spain to take seriously the propositions of the German Government.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH AVIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In an interesting article the Temps reviews the extraordinary development of aviation during the war. The record flight of 1908, namely, 121 kilometers, it points out, has long been surpassed. The flight to Essen was 800 kilometers, and French machines have frequently flown over Germany, making long distance raids, and penetrating much further into the country than any Fokker has been permitted to go in Franch territory. Marked progress has been made in the apparatus and motor engines. Since the beginning of the war speed has been doubled, the rate of ascent has been increased tenfold, the weight an aviator can carry is now five or ten times greater than it was. The reliability of the motors has been established and their power has been increased threefold, and now some machines employ two or three motors. The courage and boldness of the French aviators is the admiration even of their enemies.

The article then comments on the work of the Syndical Chamber of Aeronautical Industries, saying that they have shown by agreements and organizations that they are preparing for future developments in aviation. The employment of aeroplanes for carrying letters and light packages is already indicated. The Minister of Commerce has taken up the question, continues the Temps, has considered it favorably, and is interested in the studies that are being made with regard to it. The transport of mails by air routes might be added to the existing services, such transport having the advantage of being both economical and rapid. Regular air services of two or three kilometers could be multiplied and air transport companies formed and subsidized by the State. In this way France would achieve the organization of a model postal service.

Such developments would probably lead on to colonial aviation, by which aeroplanes would fly from distant ports into the interior, carrying letters to begin with, and later light parcels, and finally, passengers. Before the building of railway lines in distant countries, air routes will almost certainly be seen, continues the article, and this for economic reasons which will be readily understood. This new route can be easily pictured, marked out by a telegraphic line, and landing places to which the aviators would be able to descend if necessary.

AMERICAN SHIP NOW GREEK

PORTLAND, Me.—P. H. Doyen has sold the freighter America, built here two years ago at a cost of $30,000 to a Greek syndicate for $125,000. The freighter, which is now in New York loading for Marseilles, has been renamed Olga, and will sail under the Greek flag.

FITCHBURG ROAD STOCK OF $5,000,000 VALUED AT $500,000

Boston & Maine Receivership Proceedings Are Continued in U. S. District Court

In his examination of the assets of the Boston & Maine Railroad in the United States District Court today, Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for a minority stockholder, brought out an admission from William J. Hobbs, vice-president of the railroad in charge of finance, that 50,000 shares of common stock of the Fitchburg railroad are carried on the books of the Boston & Maine as being worth $5,000,000 although their true value, according to Mr. Hobbs, is only $500,000.

Mr. Hobbs also admitted that no effort had been made to ascertain if any of the numerous leased lines of the Boston & Maine system were actually earning their rentals.

Although Mr. Crooker's examination centered in the value of the Fitchburg property, he extended it to the smaller assets of the Boston & Maine. He also sought to inquire into the various extensions of the notes covering the floating indebtedness, but he was restricted to a specific examination of the note held by the Intercontinental Rubber Company. He showed that this note had been reduced from $100,000 to $51,000 through the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The securities held by the Boston & Maine, mostly those of leased lines, had a value of $11,475,430, according to Mr. Hobbs. The securities of each line in the system were then taken up for consideration.

Many of these securities are stocks and bonds in small companies which Mr. Hobbs said were of doubtful or no value whatever. This was notably the case with the stocks and bonds of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad, which Mr. Hobbs declared were worse than worthless. He said this railroad, 100 miles in length, was worth little more than its junk value as it showed a continuous deficit in operation.

LEGISLATION TO PREVENT "PORK" IS INTRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fight against "pork barrel" legislation has been reopened in Congress by Representative Frear of Wisconsin, who introduced a bill Saturday which he declares will do away with one of the biggest sources of "pork"—that of putting up Government buildings in southern towns and small stations. The bill provides for building projects coming only through Treasury supply bills, and proposes the creation of a public buildings commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster and Attorney-Generals, who shall pass upon every Government building project, and handle all the money appropriated therefor.

Scant attention to the bill is expected by Mr. Frear from the Democratic majority, although facts and figures to show the need of some such legislation were marshaled by Mr. Frear in an hour's speech in the House Friday afternoon, when he opposed "the pending $35,000,000 Public Buildings Bill, which," he said, "we are told will pass at this session. Judging from past experience, the bill will be loaded down at the other end of the Capitol with from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 more 'Government monuments,' so that it promises to rival the $43,000,000 river and harbor 'pork barrel' passed at this same session of Congress."

SUFFRAGE WORK IN SOUTHERN STATES ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—In view of the part played in the recent presidential election by women voters, there is renewed interest in the question as to which of the southern states will be the first to adopt equal suffrage. Suffragists are becoming more active in practically every state south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

At the present time it may be said that Louisiana is leading the van for equal suffrage, strong internal organizations being particularly active, but in spite of this, it is doubtful that this State will be the first in the South to give votes to women.

At the present writing it appears that the first states in this part of the counry to grant equal suffrage will be those having the largest proportion of white people. It is likely that Tennessee and Virginia will be the first states to come into the equal rights fold for the reason stated above.

TELEGRAPH CASE CONTINUED

Another continuance was granted by Judge Murray in the Municipal Criminal Court today on the Western Union Telegraph Company and the State Board of Labor and Industries case which already has dragged along for four months in the courts with many continuances. The judge heard the lawyers' arguments a week ago in which they pleaded that they had been so busy they had not had time to file their briefs. The case is a complaint by the board against a public service corporation in which it is alleged that the company discharged some of its telegraphers because of their connection with a labor union. Arthur Lord appeared for the telegraph company and Frederick W. Mansfield for the state board.

ITALIAN TROOPS' FOURTH ATTACK ON CARSO FRONT

Soldiers Under General Cadorna Again Show Ability to Penetrate Austrian Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—On Nov. 1 General Cadorna's troops again demonstrated their ability to go forward in the stony country of the Carso, and to penetrate the formidable Austrian defenses. This is the fourth heavy blow that the Italians have delivered on the Carso since the beginning of August in the attempt to reclaim Italia Irredenta and the city of Trieste. The first blow, which resulted in the fall of Gorizia, was delivered on Aug. 4. On Sept. 15 the second attack secured San Grado and the third advance took place on Oct. 10 and succeeding days. As on other fronts weather conditions have largely interfered with operations by making observation difficult, but the Carso, it is considered, because of its altitude, its stony character, and its proximity to the sea, will be the scene of active operations long after they have ceased on other fronts.

In this most recent offensive the fighting took place on a line stretching from the high ground east of Gorizia, southward across the valley of the Vippacco, which cuts the Carso into two parts from east to west, as far as the road which runs from Oppacchiasella eastward at right angles to the Vallone. The details of the advance are not easy to follow without large-scale maps, as the objectives are often hills, marked merely by a number. A strong artillery bombardment with the new Italian trench mortars which have proved so effective, prepared the way for the infantry assault, timed for 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The Italians have not even yet been able to advance due east of Gorizia for more than three miles, but the attack of Nov. 1 carried them down the eastern slopes of Mt. Tivoli and San Marco, and over the heights east of Sober, to the southeast, almost on the Gorizia-Trieste railway line. From this point the Italian line curves to the southwest on a front parallel with the course of the Vertoibizza, a tributary of the Vippacco. After crossing this stream the line runs due south, and it was on the plateau between the valley and the road from Oppacchiasella to Kostanjevica that the heaviest fighting occurred, and where it was continued on the succeeding days. Here the Eleventh Army Corps stormed the wooded hills of Veliki Hribach and Mt. Pecinka, and pushed forward 1000 yards further to Point 375, east of the former place, and another 500 yards to Point 308, east of the latter. Further south the Italians progressed 1100 yards, east of Segeti. The observers behind could only tell by the puffs of smoke from the bursting shells how the battle was proceeding, so low was the visibility, but columns of prisoners streaming down the hillsides to the Italian rear, soon told their tale. Nearly 5000 prisoners were taken that day on the six-mile battle front, with corresponding amounts of material. The village of Jamiano, on the road from the Vallone to Breslovica, was the scene of furious fighting, but there was little change of position that could be followed by anyone not on the spot.

The Italian attack did not cease with the end of the fighting on Nov. 1, but on the following day the Eleventh Army Corps made further progress on the northern edge of the Carso, the ridge of Faiti Hrib, on the left, was taken, and the line was advanced to within half a mile of Kostanjevica on the right. Over 3000 more prisoners were also taken. A glance at the Italian positions on the map shows that the advance on the north and center of the Carso has penetrated further than in the south between Hudi Log and the sea. The attackers are still up against the strong original Austrian positions on the south, but there is a likelihood that the right flank of these obstinate defenses will be turned with the continued Italian advance in the region of Mt. Pecinka.

Meanwhile, apart from the ground gained, it is computed, in official quarters, that 25,000 Austrians, inclusive of about 9000 prisoners, have been put out of action by the Italian offensive from Nov. 1 to Nov. 4. A significant feature was the delay on the part of the Austrian high command in ordering counterattacks, and this seems to point, either to an economy in the use of men, or to the absence of adequate reenforcements to deal with the new situation. In any case the Italian attack will have an important bearing on the withdrawal of Austrian forces from the Carso to reenforce the Austro-German forces in Transylvania. It is not considered probable, however, that the success of the Transylvanian operations will be imperilled by the withdrawal of vital forces at the height of the offensive, in order to reenforce the Italian front. On the other hand, the political importance of Trieste is such that the decision of the Austrian command to defend the Carso, must be influenced by non-military considerations. The successful reconciliation of the conflicting claims of Transylvania and the Carso, depends upon the resources available to the Central Empires, and it is intimately and vitally connected with the problem of reserves of men.

JAMAICA MOVES FOR EXPANSION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The striving after industrial expansion has been evidenced by public meetings in three different parishes. St. James Parish, of which Montego Bay is the port, resolved on an extention of the sugar industry. So did Spanish Town, in the parish of St. Catherine. Kingston action was particularly directed to the reorganization of the Government Savings Bank.

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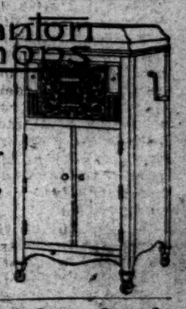

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FRENCH CIRCLES ADD VIEWS TO PEACE QUESTION

Opinions on Scheme to Settle Disputes by Law Given by M. Hanotoux and Congress of Ligue des Droits de l'Homme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The problem of peace has recently been raised with considerable vigor in two widely distinct circles of thought and by different methods. The one is expressed in an article in the Revue des deux Mondes, by M. Gabriel Hanotoux, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the other in the decisions reached at the congress of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme. There is still, in many quarters, a great reluctance to tolerate any peace discussion at the present moment, since it is generally recognized in France that no peace can be durable that is not a result of the victory of the Allied arms, and that therefore, until that event is an accomplished fact the Allied Governments, who are parties to the Treaty of London, ought not to be handicapped by any promiscuous discussion of details. In spite of this feeling, which is almost general in political and influential circles, it is useless to deny that immense public interest has been raised by these somewhat unexpected discussions.

M. Hanotoux's article "Le Problème de la Paix" is based entirely upon the assumption of the victory of the Allied arms. He points out that three great questions will need to be dealt with, viz.: Punishment, compensation and future safety; the latter being the essential part of the problem. To this end M. Hanotoux contends that the House of Hohenzollern must disappear as a factor in European politics; that it is not sufficient merely to destroy Prussian militarism, but that a new Europe, rational and properly balanced, must be founded. Three stages will be necessary, he asserts. First an armistice, then a peace conference, and finally the putting into effect of the terms of the treaty of peace itself.

That moment when the armistice commences and the consideration arises as to who will be entitled to take part in the peace conference, will be the critical moment for the future of Europe. M. Hanotoux goes on to point out that since the German confederated states are not vassal, but sovereign, Prussia per se has no international quality which entitles her to be the sole representative of the German people, and consequently each State must participate entirely on its own account, a point of view which, if acted upon, would render the German Empire inoperative. In a word, in the newly organized Europe Germany will have her place, but nothing more. She will not be allowed to monopolize or dominate Europe and the only method of securing this, according to M. Hanotoux, is that Germany should be relegated to the status quo ante 1870, that is to say to the place she occupied before the creation of the German Empire. Thus Bismarck's work, which was the result of force and never the result of European acceptance, must be undone. As to the future, M. Hanotoux inclines to the idea that the Hague conference alone will not suffice to guarantee absolutely the future peace of Europe, and that a sufficiently international force must be maintained to enforce the observance of the terms of the international treaty of peace.

The other exposition of the question emanates from the congress of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, a powerful organization in France, which has just been held under the presidency of M. Maurice Moutet, the deputy for the Rhône. After much deliberation the following resolutions were passed by the members of the congress with the exception of three votes. That out of the present war there must arise, through the victory of the Allies, a new international regime founded on justice. In the following terms the perpetual doctrine of the ligue as touching a lasting peace is summed up:

1. A durable peace is only possible when a society of nations is established in which each shall apply to other nations the same rules that it applies to its own members, viz.: The settlement of all disputes by the law and not by force. This society must take its stand on the recognition of the right of nations, both small and great, to independence: upon the application of the rule of compulsory arbitration to all international disputes without exception or reserve, and upon the organization of an international power capable of repressing, with universal consent, all attempt at revolt or aggression.

2. In order to establish a durable peace, the future treaty shall contain no hint of a war of revenge. It shall respect the right of nations to govern themselves. It shall not act against the will of the people with regard to the dismemberment of states, nor with regard to annexation of territory, but will, on the contrary, annul all annexation imposed by force, such as that of Alsace and Lorraine. It will reestablish all crushed nations, assuring to each one a régime in accord with its own expressed wishes. It will institute an economical régime which, with the reservation of providing temporary measures, shall guarantee to each nation the exercise of its own legitimate activity without being economically compelled to follow any aggressive organization.

Justice demands that the future treaty of peace shall institute penalties in the case of those Powers which have conducted the war against the law of nations, and the imposition of compensation upon the aggressive states, proportionate to the amount of damage inflicted; in short a system or ensemble of guarantees which, without infringing the fundamentals above stated and notably without having recourse to arms or to force shall protect the world aginst any fresh attack.

3. In consequence the congress believes that to conclude a peace before it would be possible to establish it upon the basis above defined would be to make right subservient to force and to condemn the world in the near future to a still more terrible catastrophe. Finally, acting upon the declaration made by the statesmen of the Entente, the congress expresses the hope that henceforth, in order to give the world a first proof of their intention, the Allied governments will decide to submit to arbitration all future conflicts; that they will form a federation between themselves which may serve as a model for the future society of nations and will make ready to welcome all those small and great nations which without having entered into conflict, will agree to observe the rules of the pact and to guarantee the right of each one by the strength of all.

These resolutions, while creating great interest, have necessarily produced considerable criticism. Many influential opinions incline to the idea that compulsory arbitration, without exception or reservation, would not be the best means of dealing with possible eventualities. It is thought doubtful that it would prove advisable for the allied powers to enter into positive engagements of such a far-reaching nature, while there remained outside of such a pact a group of hostile powers which would not be bound by a like arrangement.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News

Li Yuan Hung, President of China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKIN, China—Li Yuan Hung, the President of China, recently held his first public review since he took up the reins of Government. The function was marked by all the ceremony usually associated with eastern affairs of the kind, and 15,000 troops were on parade, in order to commemorate the Republican Revolution. His Excellency the President, was accompanied by his staff.

FARMERS UNION URGES OWNERSHIP BY GOVERNMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PALATKA, Fla.—That the United States Government should take over, on a basis of physical valuation, all railroads, steamship lines, telegraph and telephone lines and natural mineral resources, forests and water powers, is the recommendation of resolutions adopted at the convention here of the National Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. The majority of the states were represented at the conference. The taking over of the public utilities and natural resources is held to be a duty of the Government in the interests of "all the people."

The convention criticized the Government for its alleged lack of financial foresightedness.

CHILE AND PERU MAY RENEW FRIENDSHIP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — From well-informed Chilian circles it is stated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Dr. Torconal, and Dr. Augusto Durand, the new Peruvian Minister to Argentine Republic, reached an agreement, when the latter was passing through Santiago on his way to Buenos Aires, which will lead to a renewal of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru.

CABINET MINISTERS MEET IN CHRISTIANIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Discussing the meeting of the Scandinavian ministers in Christiania, the Politikken says: On the arrival of the Stockholm express, the two Swedish delegates, the Prime Minister, M. Hammarskjolk, and the foreign minister, M. Wallenberg, alighted and walked down the platform. Only two gentlemen in black, wearing tall hats and closely buttoned overcoats, who walked across a Dutch carpet with green and gray stripes, but in that short moment the northern idea was resuscitated. As a historical background they had a Scandinavianism which was shattered in the winter of 1864, and a union which broke up in the summer of 1905. No one who witnesssed what took place in the Norwegian capital 11 years ago would ever have dreamt it possible to see what we did today. There were no waving plumes, no banners, no flourish of trumpets; merely two tall hats, with umbrellas, that was all. But it was Sweden who came to Christiania with a friendly hand outstretched to Norway.

In his address of welcome to his guests at the dinner in the Palace, King Haakon said: It must be a great encouragement to you to know that the whole people regard the meeting which is to take place with confidence and sympathy. It is a pleasing fact that the initiative taken by King Gustaf in arranging the meeting at Malmo has not only led to the meetings between the statesmen of the respective countries being continued, but all classes in the northern kingdoms have followed suit, which proves that the idea of solidarity is based on neutrality, and that the effort to realize this has appealed to the peoples of the three Scandinavian countries.

AUSTRALIAN AND GERMAN GUINEA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia—Australia has not been inactive since her navy captured Rabaul, and later the rest of German New Guinea. Brigadier-General Pethebridge is administrator and there are garrisons of Commonwealth troops in the important stations of the former German possessions.

While the principal trade is done in copra, the exports include cocoa, barks, maize and shells for making pearl buttons. British vessels bring all exports to Australia and stores and rations are sent in return. According to particulars furnished by the Defense Department to the Home Affairs Journal, there are 75,000 acres under cultivation and 12,000 natives are employed generally on three-year contracts.

RAILROADS LEAD IN DEVELOPMENT WORK IN BRAZIL

Need Now Pointed Out for New Lines in Central Territory Untouched by Roads Connecting Coastal Points

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Baron d'Anthouard, in his book entitled "Le Progres Brasilien," warns the Brazilians that they must needs guard against the "influence of space." He who studies the history of the railways of this republic, which is of such extent that it has been called a continent, soon discovers how difficult has been the task, not only of tapping the far-away portions of this vast land, but also of developing anything like a cohesive system.

The writer has talked with scores of business men in this country, and whether they were foreigners or Brazilians, before the conversation was over something would be said concerning the insistent need of railroads properly located. "The mistake has been," said a manager of a large line of steamships, "of giving guarantees by the Government to foreign concerns and not prescribing with care and good judgment where these lines should run and stop, to bring most profit and development to the country." He told of a European company receiving a large guarantee for a short road, and the investment looked so good to the company that it proceeded to build a road about as long again as was actually needed, and in part through territory where there was no prospect of business.

To the question of the writer as to whether the investment, or the building of railroads in Brazil was good business on the part of Americans, it was replied that, providing the company selected some of the newly developing central territory and had sufficient capital to rely upon, this furnished one of the very greatest opportunities now open to foreigners.

Railroads in Brazil followed the lines of least resistance, and began by connecting the points where traffic was most promising, and that was nearest the coastal towns. A country with an area of 3,000,000 square miles and with the major portion of its 23,000,000 of population living on or near its widely extending sea coast, naturally built its railways to accommodate its inhabitants. It is only of late that we hear of a "Canadian Pacific of the South," joining Brazilian and Bolivian lines and thus uniting by the iron roads of commerce the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. There are also further plans intended to bring together Argentina and Paraguay and Brazil by iron rails and to link up the rich interior of the greater Republic with the numerous coastal systems in a coordinated railway whole.

That this is economically necessary is patent. Brazil is politically one in her federated states; she can only be commercially unified by an interweaving of her railways and waterways in a systematic manner, so that her interior body may be able to communicate easily and quickly with her scattered members stretching along her shore line.

The inhabitants of the United States, in ready communication with one another through their more than 250,000 miles of railroads, can scarcely appreciate what rapid changes railway construction has brought to Brazil in comparatively recent years. Her agriculture and her immigration have followed the new roads which have been laid, at enormous outlay of both national and foreign capital, between the points of her largest and most productive sections. Business and trade of many kinds have been reanimated, and the old stagnant commercial days of the Empire have been quickened by these greatest of all industrial necessities—the railroad pioneers.

In this sudden railroad development, the characteristics of the people of the country have been manifest. Brazil has been called the land of extravagance, the spoiled child of Europe. She has been able to get money from the Old World for the asking and the natural riches of the country are so great that she has thought that if resources ran low in one direction there were many other treasure-houses of wealth in her untouched domains, and spending has been natural with these favored people. Nothing is more repugnant to the average South American than economy, and as long as the first land fortunes of these countries continue to exist, Brazil, like her neighbors, will not concern herself overmuch with the more trying pursuits of manufacturing development. It is thought by certain astute business men down here that after the war the purse strings of Europe will not be as ready of access as in the past, and that this may be to the ultimate advantage of Brazil's indigenous populations. But regarding this question, probably one man's guess is as good as another, and the suppositions are at present far too numerous and vague to permit of certified forecasts.

Certain it is, however, that during the early railway projections in this Republic, money was spent lavishly. Brazil's borrowings were large. Money was forthcoming, and streams of immigrants followed the newly laid roads, in some cases the European settlers bivouacked in advance along the freshly surveyed lines and staked their claims in a fashion resembling the pioneer railroad days in the far West of the United States.

Concessions for new railways flooded Brazil shortly after the formation of the Republic in 1889. Railway companies were guaranteed interest on their investments, and in some cases premiums were paid for each kilometer of road built. Engineers came. Scientists came. Brazil suddenly became conscious that her future as a nation depended upon her economic development, and railroads comprised perhaps the most primal element of this new order.

But this was not the only avenue into which the new Republic poured her new-borrowed riches from England and France. There were vast construction schemes, including harbors, dockage, city beautifying, and great sanitation projects in the larger centers of population. It was a shining period of industrial renaissance in the early '90s in this newest of South American republics. Brazil was the most extravagant world customer, and no one seemed to consider the inevitable day of reckoning. That this day came, we all know, and it plunged these people into a deep pit of indebtedness. But the railways came, and today one hears the Brazilian talking of his 18,000 or more miles of railways, modern in their accessories, and piercing through mountain and tropical jungle to let in the light of civilized and commercial day to well nigh every remote corner of this varied and fabulous land.

No one visits Brazilian cities to any extent without realizing that railroads were not built with ease in this country. With an extent larger than three-fourths of Europe, Brazil possesses no such railroad country as, for example, has engaged the attention of the engineer in Argentina and the United States. In the Argentine there is for the most part a level and compact country, and the American railways found comparatively easy access through the mountains and the configurations of the Mississippi valley. The foreign engineer was confronted in Brazil at the outset by the formidable coastal barrier of the Serra do Mar range of mountains, which stretches along the water front dividing the Atlantic from the uplands of the interior, affording easy entrance only through a few narrow passes. This made the first railway construction the most difficult, as well as the most costly. Incidentally this natural obstacle has made the railway travel in Brazil perhaps more grandly picturesque than in any other South American state, with the possible exception of Peru, where like mountain chains shut off the sea from the inland areas.

For example, the first great tunnel, 2445 yards in length, of the Central Railway of Brazil, required seven years to build, and was the reason of the bankruptcy of the line. The writer landed in this country at Santos, taking the remarkable ride up the steep side of the Serra on the Sao Paulo-Santos line, operated by rope haulage on the "endless rope" system, by which the traveler is lifted about 2000 feet in a brief time amid scenic panoramas quite indescribable. One is amazed at the prodigious engineering which this line presents, at the cost as well as at the care taken to preserve its safety. The drainage from the mountains is carried away in cement channels, the tunnels and care of the rocks along the roadbed (the rocks painted to preserve them from decay), the modern cottages for the employees, and the beautiful station of Sao Paulo, all reveal a remarkable perfection of railroading under extreme difficulties.

GEOGRAPHY AND COMING SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The influence of geography upon the coming peace settlement was discussed by Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M. P., in a recent lecture before the School of Social Study and Training at Glasgow University. The lecturer said that but for the unsettlement of the Near East, the great war would not have occurred, and it was in the East he felt that the greatest changes were coming. It was a curious thing, he remarked, and it had been one of the great sources of disquiet in Europe, that very few peoples had conquered and settled both by land and sea. Giving historical instances, the lecturer showed how the coastal regions in many cases were a veneer of one race on a different race inhabiting the inland territory.

Europe, Mr. Mackinder continued, could have peace if they could erect on the Danube and southward to the Aegean Sea sufficient native strength to hold the ambitions of the Germans and the Magyars. There were 10,000,000 people in the Serbian region, 10,000,000 in the Rumanian region, 10,000,000 in the Magyar region, and 10,000,000 in the Czech and Slovak region—people approximately equal in importance. They had there the material for a balance of power, but after the history of the Magyars they could hardly hope that they would be effective. What they could get, however, was a barrier, formed partly by a great Serbia and partly by a great Rumania, which would extend across from the Black Sea to the Adriatic, and if they gave Serbia access to the Aegean through Salonika, then they could afford to allow Italy her strategical security along the Adriatic coast. A purely racial solution was not necessarily the most stable solution, and in the enthusiasm for Serbia, they ought to recognize the position of Italy with a coast line toward the Adriatic without a single port that could harbor a modern fleet. They had, therefore, to balance the legitimate and vital needs of their Italian ally in that matter with a generous impulse and the vital European necessity of creating a great Serbia having an exit toward the Aegean. They would have war again unless they prosecuted this war to the uoint of solving in a firm manner these long-standing difficulties of the Southeast, which owed their origin primarily to the fact that Magyars, Bulgarians and Turks, had conquered the interior, and that Italians and Greeks had put a coastal veneer around the seas, shutting out the main peoples of the lands from access to what had now become the great highway of the world and of civilization.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA PROVES GREAT SUCCESS

Event Had Full Support of French Government—Particulars Brought to Republic by Members of French Mission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Matin publishes an interesting article on the pilgrimage to Mecca which has been successfully accomplished with the support and cooperation of the French Government. France, says the Matin, has already granted the fulfillment of the great wish of her Muhammadan subjects by giving them the means of performing one of their chief religious observances, the pilgrimage to Mecca, which had been suspended since the outbreak of the war. Arabia, tired of the domination of the Young Turks, and opposed to the alliance between Germany and Turkey at Constantinople, has set free the Muhammadan "holy places," and pilgrims have come, many of them marching on foot for six months, by routes freed from Turkish rule, to offer their prayers, and also to pay homage to the Shereef of Mecca.

The Shereef, El Hussein ben Ali ben Aoun, continues the paper, impressed the 30,000 pilgrims who pressed around him, as being a warrior chieftain of the ancient Muhammadan type, a "defender of the faith," brave and learned, and fit to be a leader of his people. Arabia, hitherto divided by Turkish political intrigue, was now united under his standard. Having successfully led the Arabs in driving out the Muhammadan garrison from Mecca, the Shereef has now reorganized his country. His first care was to restore the security which had been disturbed by the Bedouin tribes, and, thanks to his energetic measures, the pilgrimage has been carried out without any incident marring the solemnity of the ceremonies, performed in regions still within the fighting area. Political discussions have accompanied the festivities of the pilgrimage, questions about the war have been much debated, and resolutions expressing confidence passed, which have redounded to the credit of France.

News of all these developments has been brought to France by the members of the French mission who have recently returned from Arabia. This mission was sent out under the presidency of Ben Ghabrit, a distinguished Muhammadan from Morocco, to congratulate the Shereef on his independence, and has brought back an autograph letter from the Shereef to the President of the French Republic, together with a present of thoroughbred Arab mares. This is the first time that a true Muhammadan has made the pilgrimage to Mecca under the patronage of both France and Islam.

In an interview with the Matin, Ben Ghabrit gave some interesting particulars about the reception of the pilgrims at Mecca. Transported into the heart of Islam, at the meeting place appointed by the Koran, he said that he had found himself in contact with the most distinguished heads of the Muhammadan religion, who had come from Africa, Asia, from the Sunda Isles, and even from Polynesia. This strongly impressed him with the vastness of Islam, and also its diversity. When questioned at Mecca as to the assertion of the pan-Islamist Turks that French Africa was an enslaved country, Ben Ghabrit, who is familiar with the work accomplished by the French in Morocco and Algeria, enumerated the ruined mosques which had been rebuilt by France, spoke of the great development of the Arab schools, and the help given generally to the Muhammadan population. The Muhammadan delegation were received at Mecca with a salute of guns, and cordially welcomed by the shereefs, ulemas and other notables. It seemed almost paradoxical that in the "holy city" of the prophet, the address of welcome to the delegates should have been followed by shouts of "Long live France!" "Long Live England!" and that during the festivities the strains of the "Marseillaise" should have been heard near the Caaba, played by the Egyptian band of the Maamel.

The German plans in Mecca have been overthrown, says the Matin in conclusion. The Turks and Germans had tried to seduce the Shereef from his loyalty. They had hoped by sending his emissaries to North Africa and India to spread the "holy war" and insurrection. This grave menace has been averted. The present ruler of the Hedjaz, the Shereef Hussein, recognized the real foe. His decision freed his people and he is now helping the Allies by keeping a Turkish army engaged in a hopeless warfare with the Arabs, secure in the fastnesses of their country. France does not seek any political advantage in Arabia, and she is very careful to exercise no influence over the religious affairs of the Muhammadans. They are left free to choose for themselves who shall be the commander of the "faithful," even though the matter is of importance to us. Islam, concludes the article, appreciates our respect. Events in the East always deserve our attention and we cannot be indifferent to the fate of Shereef Hussein, who has placed himself on the side of the Allies, and set up a barrier against the "holy war."

FOR U. S. SENATE LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—A campaign for the election of John Sharp Williams, senior Mississippi Senator, as leader of the Senate after March 4, is now in full swing in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Senator Williams' supporters are active in other southern states also.

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EVENING slippers with beaded decorations of beauty and distinction. A typical example is the "Irma," sketched above, made of black satin trimmed with gold beading and with inlays of cloth of gold; or of white satin with silver beading and inlays. Either are eight dollars a pair, prepaid to any address.

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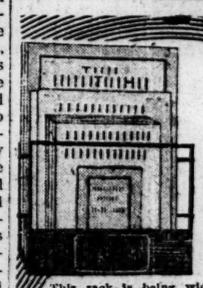

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CERTAIN DEALERS HELD RESPONSIBLE IN COAL SITUATION

Attorney General Makes Report on Investigation of Recent Price Advances

Certain New England coal dealers were responsible for the so-called hard coal panic which resulted in advancing the price, and, instead of a shortage, something more than the normal amount of coal was received from the mines, according to the findings by Attorney General Henry C. Attwill in his investigation of commodity prices in behalf of the State of Massachusetts.

The result of a similar coal investigation by Leo A. Rogers, special United States attorney, acting under the direction of United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, now in charge of the country-wide high cost of living investigation, has not yet been made public. Mr. Rogers said recently that he knew of no effort to bring the coal dealers before the Federal grand jury.

Mr. Attwill finds that rumors of a coal shortage were permitted to go broadcast through New England, and that coincidently came an increase in prices. It was claimed by some of the dealers last spring and summer that the munition makers were consuming an unusual amount of both hard and soft coal, and that great quantities of coal was being shipped to Canada. Mr. Attwill finds that there has been practically no exportation of coal, and that on the other hand coal is being imported from Canada. Mr. Attwill said last night:

"My investigation indicates that there has been far more coal, both anthracite and bituminous, brought into New England during the year ending Oct. 1, 1916, than during the year ending Oct. 1, 1915. This would indicate that there is no substantial shortage of coal in New England, and the high price has been caused largely by the very general buying of coal by the people through fear that there would be a shortage.

"In other words, everybody began to hoard. It is true that in certain localities in New England there may be a shortage. I am confident that if we had a system of economic conservation and distribution of coal, such as a Government like Germany undoubtedly has, there would be no suffering among the people this winter for lack of coal."

It is a matter of public record that coal dealers were excitedly crying "shortage" last summer. This came at a time when more coal was pouring into New England than the year before. The average man with a family immediately begun to store in for the winter. Unprecedented demands came upon the dealers for coal. The orders came so fast that the latter were unable to deliver them.

The following is a petition sent out by C. A. Chadwick, a coal dealer of Newton, which is being signed by many other dealers and consumers:

"To the honorable senators and representatives from Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, coal dealers and consumers, beg to direct your attention to the tremendous advance in the price of coal and to urge upon you the necessity of immediately dealing with the situation by national legislation by way of placing a temporary embargo upon the exportation of coal, believing as we do that by stopping the exportation of coal, we will conserve our country's supply and decrease the excessive demand, thereby reducing the price."

The special High Cost of Living Commission appointed by the Governor will hold its first meeting tomorrow and take up the subject of coal first.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, England—The Union Jack of H. M. S. Chester, the ship on which the boy Jack Cornwell, V. C., so greatly distinguished himself in the Battle of Jutland, was deposited at Chester Cathedral recently. It is the first naval trophy to be hung in the cathedral. Chester owes its cathedral to the whim of a king. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries Henry VIII chose to select St. Werburgha's as the seat of one of the five new bishoprics which he created out of the revenues of the dissolved monasteries. St. Werburgha, therefore, though of less architectural beauty than the Romanesque St. Johns, became Chester Cathedral. A remarkable thing about it is its immense south transept, which is nearly as large as the nave. The reason of this peculiarity is to be found in the town chronicles of the Fourteenth Century. The abbey was at that time in possession of great wealth and the monks wished to enlarge their church. The north side was blocked by the refectory, chapter house and cloisters; on the south was the parish church of St. Oswalds. The Abbot came to terms with the townsfolk, agreeing to build them a new church on the site of what is now the music hall. The agreement was faithfully kept on the part of the monks, but in the Fifteenth Century, the new south transept being finished, the parishioners claimed it as their own and made good their claim. To get into what, up to the Nineteenth Century, was again to be their parish church, they cut the Fifteenth Century doorway through the lower part of the window at the south end of the west aisle. In 1874, the wall which divided the cathedral from its south transept was removed, the parishioners were again provided with a new church, and the immense transept was finally united to the original building.

M. ALEXANDRE TALKS ON ART OF FRANCE

In the lecture room of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Tuesday afternoon, Arsène Alexandre, inspector of provincial museums in France, gave a talk on French art, touching briefly on characteristic works of architecture, sculpture and painting from the thirteenth to the nineteenth centuries, and illustrating his comments with lantern views. He made as a sort of general foundation for his lecture the thesis that French art has upheld before the world two ideals of expression, namely, grandeur and beneficence, and he showed how these ideals are recorded in the outlines of the early medieval churches, notably Notre Dame of Paris, the cathedrals of Rheims and Rouen, and the structures at Beauvais and Chartres.

He noted that the grandeur of the medieval architecture has nothing of terror about it, like certain works of antiquity, for example, the Pyramids of Egypt, but always has sublimity and elevation. And French art from first to last, he maintained, has a smile, which in the earlier manifestations is rare and precious, mysterious and profound; not a grimace, but a smile of ecstasy, as in the best period of Greek art.

From the churches, the lecturer turned to early French painting and showed on the screen paintings from churches in the southern districts of France, remarking that some of them had been little studied and made subjects of formal criticism. Simplicity, tenderness and tragic gravity noted as distinguishing marks of one; action, contrasted with sweetness he pointed to another.

The lecturer passed over Renaissance times and took up the Seventeenth Century, mentioning especially Poussin, whom he described as thinking in a parallel line with Descartes, the philosopher, inasmuch as he was a formulator of a new type of art. He referred to Poussin's work in introducing the so-called classic methods and illustrated with a mythological group by the painter. In addition to works of pagan inspiration he showed also from this period pictures in the old ecclesiastical style.

The Eighteenth Century the lecturer described as a time when method triumphed and when the smile in French art became captivating. This point he illustrated by familiar reproductions of the work of Watteau and Fragonard. He illustrated the change from the graceful lines of the monarchy to the hard formalism of the empire, showing the political picture, "The Coronation," by David. He held that grandeur persisted in French art in these later periods, the smile, however, becoming touched with melancholy. As an exemplar of the romanticism of the mid-Nineteenth Century he spoke of Delacroix; and as typical of the modern French spirit he praised Puvis de Chavannes, referring for illustration to a portrait which the artist painted of his wife and mentioning also his mural pictures in the Boston Public Library.

PACKERS' APPEAL WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Supreme Court proceedings in the Missouri Beef Trust case ended when the court, upon request of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., the Hammond Packing Company and others, dismissed the packers' appeals from Missouri decrees, assessing $25,000 fines for alleged violation of the State antitrust laws. Dismissal of the cases, the court was advised, was due to negotiations now in progress for their settlement between Attorney-General Barker of Missouri and Frank Hagerman, counsel for the packers.

BOSTON ARCHITECTS MEET

The Boston Society of Architects held its monthly meeting and dinner at the Parker House last night. Loring Underwood gave an illustrated lecture on "Old New England Gardens," President Ralph Adams Cram presided and about 75 members attended.

Yuletide Gift Novelties

Wicker and Leather Goods

English work baskets, $3.95 to $16.50
Leather picture frames, $3.50 to $5.00
Brush and whisk in leather case, $2.75
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Travelling cases, $3.50 and $5.00
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CHARLES ANTHONY IN RECITAL FOR PIANO

Charles Anthony, pianist, in recital at Steinert Hall, afternoon of Dec. 12. The program: Musette en Rondeau, Rameau-Godowski; prelude (from "Pour le piano"), Debussy; "Jeux d'eau," Ravel; presto, Scarlatti; "Almeria," Albeniz; intermezzo, E minor, Brahms; toccata, Paradies; "Papillons," Schumann; caprice, Reger; sonata, op. 26, Beethoven; "Cathédrale Engloutie," Debussy; two mazurkas—B flat minor and D major—Chopin; "L'Isle Joyeuse," Debussy.

It has been about four years since Mr. Anthony last gave a recital in Boston. He should appear oftener than this, for he is a player whom it is a pleasure to hear and who has a message to deliver through his piano playing. This is not to say that the same degree of excellence is reached in all of his work. If the distinction might be allowed, he understands far better the interpretation of the classical writers than of the moderns. Brahms, Schumann and Beethoven were the high lights of his program, with Scarlatti, Paradies and Chopin in the strong half light, all of these throwing Debussy very much into the shadow. Now the chief charm and beauty of Debussy is that his music is not to be played as is that of other composers. Consequently the method that succeeds in making the melodies of Brahms and Beethoven sing, only obscures the more delicate harmonies and progressions of Debussy. Mr. Anthony followed the Debussy blue print in building his cathedral, but his structure loomed up emphatically above the surface—a structure plainly made of very solid material.

Mr. Anthony's technique is fleet and sure, and the program was remarkably free from false notes. His sense of melodic line is definite, as evidenced in the Beethoven sonata, which he played with clear proof of understanding and interpretative ability. He has a fine sense of the unity of a composition and a commendable diffidence in the face of applause.

ROXBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At its annual meeting in the Municipal Court Building, Roxbury, this evening, the Roxbury Historical Society will make its annual award to the student of the Roxbury Latin School submitting the best essay on Roxbury history. Thomas Salter is this year's recipient of the honor. D. O. S. Lowell, headmaster of the school, will speak. Members of the board of trustees, faculty and alumni of the school are expected to be present. Charles E. Wiggin, president of the society is to preside.

EGGS SELLING AT LOWER PRICE THAN TWO WEEKS AGO

Eggs are selling from 6 to 8 cents a dozen lower this week than they were two weeks ago and further reductions are expected, according to egg buyers for large grocery concerns in Boston. Practically all of them say this reduction is due to increased laying and not to Federal investigation or threatened boycott.

Fresh eggs are cheaper now. Normal conditions are governing this drop, although abnormal conditions may be responsible for the comparatively high prices, one buyer said, arguing that the proportion of the drop is normal, although the prices quoted are higher than those usually asked at this time of year.

Last Wednesday the retail market for eggs started to slacken with a 5 cent drop from the high point of the season which had fresh hennery eggs selling for from 69 to 75 cents a dozen and cold storage from 37 to 40 cents a dozen. Fresh hennery eggs are bringing from 60 to 65 cents a dozen and cold storage from 34 to 37 cents a dozen. A comparison of wholesale prices quoted last year and this year by the Boston Chamber of Commerce show fresh hennery eggs selling from 14 to 15 cents higher this year, western eggs 14 cents higher and cold storage varieties 8 to 11 cents higher. The drop, according to the chamber, came about two weeks later last year, but the same approximate proportions were maintained.

One well-known grocery firm in Boston is quoting best fresh hennery eggs at 65 cents a dozen today, fresh eastern eggs at 60 cents a dozen, eastern storage eggs at 40 cents a dozen and storage eggs at 38 cents a dozen. Another firm, which runs a chain of 155 groceries in Greater Boston, is selling hennery eggs at 65 cents a dozen, and cold storage varieties at 35 to 38 cents a dozen. Both firms claim that the drop this year is at the normal time and that the Federal investigation and threatened boycott had nothing to do with the lower price.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN DINE

The monthly meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association was held at Young's Hotel last evening. Alexander Whiteside of Boston, vice-president of the Massachusetts Tax Association, gave an address on "The New Income Tax Law of Massachusetts," and David H. G. Penny of New York talked on "Foreign Exchange." President H. H. Humphrey presided.

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These are fair examples:

HUDSON SEAL (DYED MUSKRAT) COATS

—trimmed in fancy cut, $225 to $325
—with Skunk collar and border, $150
—with collar and border, $175 to $400
—with Australian Opossum collar, cuffs and border, $250
—with Taupe Wolf collar, cuffs and border, $225
—with Gray Fox collar, cuffs and border, $325
—with Blue Lynx collar, cuffs and border, $235
—with Mole collar, cuffs and border, $275 to $325

Scotch Mole Coats—very full short coat, $275
—with Taupe Fox collar, cuffs and wide border, $400
Persian Lamb Coats—untrimmed, $125 to $425
—with Skunk collar, cuffs and border, $275
—with Black Lynx collar, cuffs and border, $375
Beaver Coat—full length, very wide sweep, large collar and cuffs, $350
Mink Coats—Japanese Mink, very full sweep, $225
—Eastern Mink, Tail and Paw border, $600
Natural Raccoon—Short Sport Coats, $85 to $95

(Winter Street—Second Floor)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

Wards BOSTON 57-61 Franklin St.

If you have a friend who travels, you may solve your shopping problems quickly and easily here.

You will find Tourist Cases from 65c to $8.50.
"A-Line-A-Day" Books from 60c to $5.00.
Collar Bags, $1.25 to $3.50.
Thermos Bottles, $1.00 to $6.50.
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Manicure Sets, 65c to $8.25.
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Bags, $1.50 to $18.00
and many other useful and attractive Leather things.

Be sure and ask for our new catalog, "A Book of Gifts."

STATE GRANGERS RESUME SESSIONS

Some 1500 members of the Massachusetts State Grange are attending today's session of the forty-fourth annual conference of that organization in Tremont Temple. The convention opened yesterday and will continue through tomorrow. Charles M. Gardner of Westfield, Mass., former worthy master, was today elected to the executive committee for three years, succeeding Warren C. Jewett of Worcester. Evan F. Richardson of Millis was reelected to the board of trustees for the educational fund, for a term of three years.

This afternoon the Rev. Cortland Meyers of Cambridge speaks, after which addresses will be made by visiting officers of the National and State granges. Another session will be held this evening at which prizes will be given to the branches of the Grange which showed the most progress during the past year.

Legislative enactments for the benefit of the farmers were urged by Worthy Master Edward E. Chapman of Ludlow, Mass., in his annual report yesterday. One was to amend the drainage laws and another for the establishment of a market bureau, so that each city may have its public markets to aid the farmers in distributing their crops.

STREET RAILWAY CLUB

The monthly dinner of the New England Street Railway Club was held at the Hotel Brunswick last evening with about 150 members in attendance. C. E. Denney, assistant to the president of the New York & St. Louis Railroad, was the principal speaker.

S.P.Co.

Christmas Gifts

Whether it be a dainty or useful gift at one dollar, or an elaborate one at many thousands—if it comes from

Smith Patterson Co.

the gift will be indelibly hall-marked with that *standard of quality* and choiceness which has made the reputation of this house.

Our HANDBOOK

illustrating *in colors* over a thousand articles, will be mailed on request. It will afford you an opportunity for a leisurely selection of gifts.

Gifts may be ordered by mail and if not entirely satisfactory may be returned and money will be promptly refunded

Attractive gifts at attractive prices

1716 Solid Gold Bracelet Watch $30

Same with round instead of octagonal case, $25

The case and bracelet of this watch are entirely of solid 14k gold. There are fifteen jewels. *We guarantee it to be the best value we have ever offered. Only limited quantity left.*

4146. Sterling Silver Cuff Links ..... $1.00 pr.
These are very smart links in hammered silver with black oxidized border. Heavy and strong. Several other patterns at this exceptionally low price.

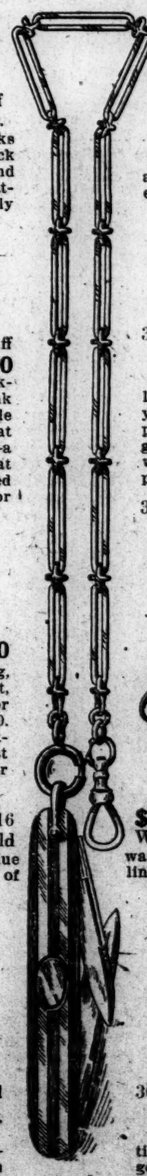
1378 ..... $5.00
14k Gold Signet Ring
A very popular colonial style and an appropriate size for either a man or a girl.

3860. Solid Gold Cuff Links $5.00
Nowadays people are asking for the round loose-link buttons. This pair is made in the "no-fuss" style that slips easily into the cuff—a great comfort to the man that wears them. Engine turned border with ample space for monogram.

3622 ..... $1.50
Solid Gold Brooch
This is one of the daintiest little brooches ever made and you would never suspect the price could be so little. Has green gold flower and is set with synthetic ruby or sapphire.

3550 ..... $3.50
Solid gold little finger ring, set with genuine amethyst, garnet or topaz, at $3.50, or green tourmaline at $5.00. Has beautifully pierced setting. One of the prettiest rings brought out this year and remarkably good value.

3716. Diamond Pendant, $5.00
Genuine diamond, selected for brilliance and pure white color, in solid gold pendant on strong solid gold chain. Several other patterns at this price.



3916 Solid Gold $5.00
This is a remarkably good value in the most popular style of

$5.00 Waldemar Chain
watch chain. Has heavy square links. A real *man's* chain.

4148. Sterling Enameled Cuff Links... $1.25 pr.
These links are more popular than ever. We have them in a great variety of designs and colors and the price makes them special value.

3640. Solid Gold Cameo Brooch $5.00
Pink shell cameo of beautiful cutting in engraved solid gold mounting. We are showing cameos in brooches, pendants and rings from $3.50 to $50.00

Solid Gold Knife

The Waldemar watch chain must be "anchored at the other end," and a knife is the most popular attachment. This is engine turned and has the finest English Wostenholm IXL steel.

Smith Patterson Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS
52 SUMMER STREET.

AMENDMENT TO ALLOW HARVEST HANDS TO ENTER

Immigration Bill Clause Adopted Gives Permission for Temporary Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An amendmen to the Immigration bill now before the Senate was adopted this afternoon, making it permissible for certain excluded immigrants to come to the United States temporarily for the purpose of helping in harvesting the crops.

A letter from the American Jewish committee of New York was read, protesting against the provision in the bill excluding political felons.

Senator Reed secured reconsideration of this clause, holding that persons who were considered felons in another country might be desirable citizens in the United States.

Senators Gallinger and Lodge held that the clause referred only to political acts considered as felonys within the meaning of that word as held in the United States.

Senator LaFollette joined with Senator Reed in contending that the clause excluding felons was destined, if accepted, to completely destroy the policy that the United States is an asylum for persecuted peopies. It was held that such a clause would offer sufficient grounds for a presidential veto. The clause, proposed by the Immigration Committee, was at length withdrawn for the committee by its chairman, Senator Smith of South Carolina.

People All Invited

Senate Resolution Asks Them to Attend the Inauguration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—People of the United States are invited to visit Washington during inauguration week, Feb. 26 to March 4, by a resolution introduced in the Senate Tuesday by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware. The resolution sets forth that the purpose of the invitation is to give the people an opporunity to view the Capital and to inspect an exhibition of the various activities of the Government service.

The resolution was presented at the request of the Federation of Citizens Associations, representing a majority of the citizen's associations in the District of Columbia. It would give authority to the various executive departments and Government establishments to exhibit such activities and methods of transacting the business of the Government as can be done without detriment to the service, with the object of presenting "an educational symposium" that will be of practical benefit to the people of the country.

Alaskan Fisheries

Bill in House Draws Attention to Enormous Food Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House in committee of the whole began consideration of the Alaskan Fisheries Bill Wednesday morning. Chairman Alexander of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries called attention to the enormous food supply existing in the fisheries and to the conservation measure included this year in the bill for the first time for requiring licenses for fishing in Alaskan waters. James Wickersham, delegate from Alaska, spoke at some length against the bill, stating that in 1915 there was over $37,000,000 invested in Alaskan fisheries, of which over $31,000,000 was in connection with salmon canning.

CHILD LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS SAID TO INCREASE

Child labor in Massachusetts has increased greatly since the European war because of unusual manufacturing conditions, said Chairman Grafton D. Cushing, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee in the Woman's City Club yesterday.

"Between 1914 and 1915 there was a 17 per cent increase," Mr. Cushing said, "and over 25,000 new children were given certificates to work. This year, according to figures of Dec. 1, the increase will be much larger. In Lawrence, for example, the number has doubled, and 2080 children between 14 and 16 have been certified. In Lowell 1945 children have already been given certificates, as against 391 last year. In Boston, up to Nov. 1, 6256 new children have received certificates, as against 3686 for the entire year 1915."

The direct positive method of attack has been used by the committee this year, he said, and, as in Fall River, attempts have been made to get the children connected with opportunities for education and recreation.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University and John F. Moors were other speakers. Dr. Eliot spoke of the need for a system of continuation schooling for children between 14 and 16. Mr. Moors advocated the profit-sharing plan for young employees as giving them interest in their work. These officers were elected for the year: Chairman, Grafton D. Cushing; vice-chairman, Frank Leveroni; treasurer, Prof. Charles F. Bradley; executive committee, Miss Ester G. Barrows, Gerald Blake, Meyer Bloomfield, Howard W. Brown, the Rev. Pitt Dillingham, Arthur M. Huddell, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Mrs. George W. Perkins, the Rev. Malcom Taylor.

SUIT AGAINST NEW HAVEN IS AGAIN IN COURT

Certain minority stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad are before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for a second time in an effort to hold a number of former directors liable for $102,000,000, which it is claimed was wrongfully expended in purchasing steamboat, railroad and street railway lines in New England.

Two years ago the Supreme Court decided that the same plaintiffs had failed to show that the present board of directors had been given reasonable opportunity to sue their predecessors. Since then the plaintiffs have amended their original declaration and as the present New Haven directorate has taken no action, the same minority stockholders, headed by Olea Bull Vaughan of West Lebanon, Me., now ask the Supreme Court to approve the bill of particulars and permit the maintenance of he suit.

In his opening argument for the plaintiffs yesterday, William R. Sears referring to Moorfield Storey's advice to the directors that suits should be defended vigorously, that the expense would be very great and that it was doubtful if an action could be maintained, said:

"We submit that in a case in which sums of money are involved the fundamental question is whether there is liability. The man on the street knows that suits for millions will be vigorously defended. The directors did not need the advice of a lawyer so eminent as Mr. Storey to tell them that. We cannot believe that this honorable court will establish the doctrine that the chances of securing justice in the courts of this Commonwealth are more dependent upon the power and wealth of the parties than upon the validity of the cause of action, or that the courts will refuse a hearing to stockholders who deny that such a doctrine exists."

WORK OF CHILDREN'S MISSION REPORTED

More children were helped by the Children's Mission to Children during the year ending June 1, 1916 than during the preceding year according to a report of the general secretary, Parker B. Field. During the sixty-seventh year the Children's Mission helped 1048 children at an expenditure of nearly $47,000, the report reads, and 350 of these children were placed in foster homes. Mr. Field calls attention to the fact that this work is but one phase of the mission's usefulness. "An equally important side is that advisory and preventive work which deals with the children not taken into actual custody," says the report.

Emphasis is laid on the advice of William C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce to "get facts—see far—think through." Investigation of the entire family is often made to find out what will help the child most and in this way adults are given aid. A deficit of $2,260.62 is recorded for last year in the report. The finances are conducted on a business basis with the treasurer and general secretary as heads.

TELEPHONE SUPPLIES SUBJECT OF HEARING

Arrangements of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for purchase of telephone supplies and equipment were discussed before the Public Service Commission in a public hearing today. The hearing was held on petition of Charles H. Porter of Newton, who contended that the telephone company could save money and, therefore, could afford to reduce rates for service if it would purchase equipment in the open market with competitive bidding. When called upon to state his case, however, Mr. Porter said that he had no evidence to offer and no personal knowledge of the telephone business.

Vice-President E. K. Hall, for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, spoke briefly in defense of the methods of his company.

PETITIONS HEARD BY BANK INCORPORATORS

Many residents of Walpole appeared before the Board of Bank Incorporation today to argue in favor of a charter for the Walpole Trust Company, a financial organization in which all the leading citizens of the place are interested and for which, it was stated, the stock had been over-subscribed. The board laid the petition on the table for a week.

The board voted not to charter the Norwood Bank & Trust Company, but authorized the establishment of the institution as a trust company. It was announced that the matter would be taken to the Legislature and an effort made to secure the sanction of the body for a special act authorizing the designation "bank and trust" company.

COUNCIL MEETING CALLED

Mayor Curley has called a meeting of the City Council for Friday to draw jurors and to appropriate for maintenance of the park system the balance of the yearly income the city has from the George Francis Parkman fund. This amount is now about $35,000 and if not spent by the last of this month will revert to the original sum. As this money was left by Mr. Parkman for the upkeep of the parks existing when the bequest was made, many parks in use now cannot be helped by it.

Y. W. C. A. GIFT OF $500,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller has given $500,000 to the National Young Women's Christian Association. It enables the association to complete the memorial fund of $1,500,000 to Grace Dodge, its founder.

NEW BILL ON OIL PROPOSED BY SENATORS

Subcommittee Appointed to Confer With Department Representatives on Lease Provision Leases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Committee of Public Lands today appointed a subcommittee to confer with a similar committee of the House and with representatives of the Navy Department and Interior Department relative to differences that have arisen over a committee amendment to the proposed act to authorize exploration for and disposition of phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, and sodium owned by the Federal Government.

The Senate committee proposes an entirely new bill as a substitute for the House bill passed last January. The difficulty has arisen over section 9 of the substitute. It is understood that the Interior Department is unfavorably disposed to the general trend of this section which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease oil or gas lands through competitive bidding, the leases to be conditional upon the payment by the lessee of a royalty to be not less than one-tenth of the value of the production. Leases are to be for period of 20 years, subject to renewals for 10-year periods.

More than one lease is permitted to be held by a given person, association or corporation, provided that the total held does not exceed 2560 acres. Homesteaders are given preference to leases. It also is provided that upon the surrender by a claimant of his claim to unpatented oil or gas lands included in an order of withdrawal or within a naval petroleum resevre on which oil or gas had been discovered the Secretary of the Interior is empowered to lease to such claimant the lands thus surrendered or for which patent has been denied. Such surrender must be made, however, within six months from the date of the act.

WARRANTS SENT FOR TAXES

State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill today sent to every sheriff in the 14 counties of the State warrants to be served upon all corporations who are delinquent in the payment of their 1916 taxes. The sum involved in the amounts due totals more than $1,000,000, and there are above 150 delinquent corporations. The warrants provide for the attachment of the properties subject to the tax.

Filene's

These are the wanted Christmas

SLIPPERS

(1) Puss-in-Boots felt house slippers for the tiny members of the household. They are great little noise absorbers. Sizes 4 to 11, $1.50, Third Floor. Sizes 11½ to 2, $1.75, Fourth Floor.

(2) A favorite Comfy felt slipper in the girls' and children's shop. The boxes in which the children's comfy slippers come are as attractive as the slippers. Sizes 4 to 11, $1, Third Floor. Sizes 11½ to 2, $1.25, Fourth Floor.

(3) For a boy—slippers like Dad's, built on a small scale. Sizes 11½ to 2, $1.50, Second Floor.

(4) The popular ribbon-run Comfy felt slipper—all sizes for women. Fifteen colors, $1.50, Fifth Floor.

(5) A tan kid slipper for a man that no woman could go wrong buying. $2, Second Floor.

Washington St., at Summer—Boston

Shop Early

Furniture of Character for Christmas

Shop Early

Pieces Which Will Add to the Attractiveness of Home

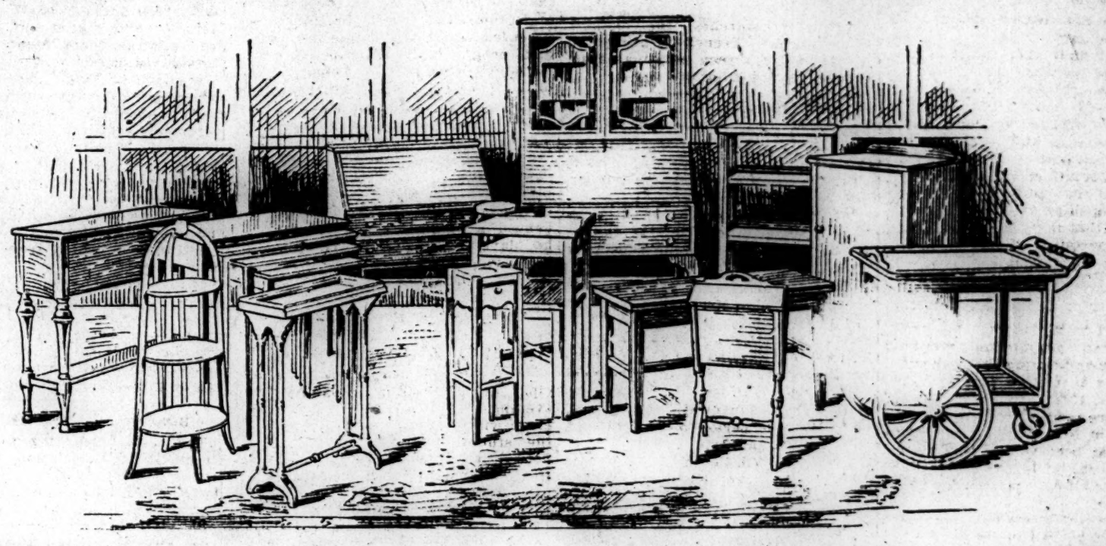
Adam Arm Chairs — Mahogany and cane, figured velour, spring seats 18.50
Arm Rockers to match....18.50

We illustrate a number of pieces particularly appropriate to the gift season from our immense furniture section.

In spite of prevailing conditions both as regards manufacture and transportation, we are pleased to be able to say that our furniture section is showing a most complete collection of furniture of character.

You will find here every conceivable piece priced most reasonably.

Windsor Chair—Gothic style, antique mahogany. A very handsome piece, priced at....30.00



Mahogany Secretary Automatic Lid Supports 45.00
Magazine Stand in solid mahogany....15.00
Music Cabinet, mahogany front....12.50
Piano Bench, hinged top for music....10.50
Priscilla Work Stand, with sliding tray....6.75
Black Lacquered Serving Wagon....42.00
Foot Stool, tapestry top 5.50
Telephone Stand and Stool, in mahogany 8.75, in fumed oak 7.50
Nest of Tables, marquetry tops....42.50
Fern Stand, galvanized pan....8.00
Muffin Stand, mahogany 4.75
Refreshment Table, removable tray top....10.00

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

The Knabe Ampico Reproducing Piano

THE world of music is at your command! *Yesterday* the Knabe was to you an instrument through which the talented musician could evoke exquisite harmony. *Today* the Knabe—with the Ampico Reproducing Action—is an instrument that will bring the great geniuses of the pianoforte to play for you in your own home. Here is real music for your fireside.

Hear the Ampico before you buy your piano.
Daily Demonstrations in the Ampico Studio.

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Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.
New York

100 Years Old Today

The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston

36 Temple Place
Boston, Mass.

Incorporated Dec. 13th, 1816

DEPOSITS . . . 55 MILLION DOLLARS
ASSETS . . . . 59 MILLION DOLLARS

Has never closed its doors
Has never missed a dividend

Open daily for deposits and payments from 9 to 2
And on Thursdays, for deposits only, from 2 to 6

Banking by Mail

An Ideal Gift
Manning's "Foldrella" REGISTERED

It's the most compact, convenient and economical Folding Umbrella made. Can be carried in pocket or small bag. Indispensable when traveling.

We have the largest assortment of Holiday Umbrellas in Boston to select from. All styles. All prices.

The Only Exclusive Umbrella Manufacturer Selling Direct to You at Wholesale Prices

'The Umbrella Store'
JOHN T. MANNING
Manufacturer
43 Winter Street, Boston
REPAIRING AND RECOVERING A SPECIALTY
Buy Direct From Maker

ILLEGAL LIQUOR TRAFFIC GROWS UNDER LICENSE

Antisaloon League Leader Says Statistics Show That Unlawful Selling Is the Greatest in Cities Having the Saloon

"'Facts are stubborn things' and it only takes a few of them to overthrow any argument the liquor traffic presents for a continuance of the saloon policy," replied Superintendent Arthur J. Davis of the Massachusetts Antisaloon League when asked what he had to say regarding the claim of the liquor dealers that no-license in Boston would result in extensive selling in kitchen barrooms, which could not or would not be driven out of business under a "dry" policy.

"This is by no means the first time the brewers and liquor dealers have tried to fool the public by that argument," continued Mr. Davis. "Several years ago the league went to the pains of gathering facts from undoubtable sources, and we brought to light the interesting discovery that there are about 2 1-3 times as many kitchen barrooms in license places as there are in no-license communities. Liquor selling breeds liquor selling and licensed liquor selling breeds more illegal liquor selling than is found in no-license places. Conversely, do away with the saloon and with it the opportunity to get liquor next door, and you do away with much illegal selling, because the illegal seller takes a greater chance of detection when he has to transport his wares a long distance and when intoxicated persons are more likely to be identified with his establishment.

"The way we got our facts is this: The Government requires payment of an internal revenue liquor dealer's tax of every person or firm selling intoxicating liquors of any kind. The Government accepts this tax from all who offer to pay it, regardless of local laws. Many persons who are not authorized to sell liquor pay a revenue tax on the liquor they secure and sell 'on the quiet.' Now, the liquor dealers used to claim that the revenue collector's books showed that an excessive number of persons not authorized to sell in no-license cities and towns had paid an internal revenue tax. They pointed to this alleged condition and claimed that it revealed much illegal selling in no-license places. Then they made the sweeping statement: 'Abolish the saloon and you get the kitchen barroom.'

"Our league decided to take up the challenge of the liquor advocates on this point, and made a thorough investigation in 1910. What was revealed then will apply now, with the probable exception that there is less illegal selling in no-license communities now because of a more vigorous law enforcement. We examined the books of the United States internal revenue collector for the Massachusetts district for the number of revenue liquor taxes paid and we ascertained from the records of the State Board of Pharmacy, and from the clerks or other officials of every city and town in Massachusetts the number of local parties that held either liquor licenses or certificates of fitness, both of which call for the payment of an internal revenue liquor dealer's tax. With this data in hand, we divided the cities and towns of this State into two classes—license and no-license—and charged to each municipality the number of internal revenue liquor dealers' taxes that were paid and deducted the number of local licenses or certificates of fitness, thus securing the net extent to which, in each class of municipalities, excess or unwarranted internal revenue liquor dealers' taxes were paid.

"What did we find? Let me show you this summary, which answers the question:

"All License Cities and Towns—Total population, 1,883,924; total number internal revenue liquor dealers' taxes paid, 4245; total number local licenses granted, 2972; total number excess or unwarranted internal revenue liquor taxes paid, 1273; one for each 1479 population.

"All No-License Cities and Towns—Total population, 1,497,722; total number internal revenue liquor dealers' taxes paid, 1103; total number druggists' licenses and certificates of fitness granted, 682; total number excess or unwarranted internal revenue liquor dealers' taxes paid, 421; one for each 3557 population.

"We found, in other words, that for each 3557 population, we have under no-license one unwarranted internal liquor dealers' tax; for the same population under license two and one-third taxes.

"While the number of those who, although they have no local liquor license, pay the internal revenue liquor tax, does not show the full number who violate the liquor law, it has always been considered the most reliable evidence as to the extent to which illegal liquor selling was going on.

"Of course, we hope through better law enforcement—and the league is continually bringing cases before the courts—to decrease the number of illegal sellers. But this fact stands out prominently: License does not stop, nor even reduce the number of illegal liquor sellers. The figures I have given show that the greater laxity allowed under a license system, in the matter of dispensing liquor, develops a greatly increased number of illegal sellers.

"Another evidence of much illegal selling in a license community is seen in the number of liquor search warrants issued each year for inspection of premises where it is fairly certain there is illegal selling. During the 10 years prior to the time we gathered our data 4673 of these search warrants had been issued in Boston for that city alone."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Antisaloon League

CHURCHES AID IN THE CANVAS FOR "NO" VOTE

(Continued from page one)

who have become aroused as never before.

The vote and no-license gains of the several districts of the city last year may be seen from the following table:

	Majority Jan., 1914.	Majority Dec., 1915.	Gain for no-license
East Boston	2,078	1,256	822
Charlestown	1,982	695	1,287
North End	734	695	39
Boston proper	396	230	166
West End	1,234	940	294
South End	1,919	912	1,007
Back Bay	2,360	1,526	834
South Boston	2,390	1,380	1,010
Roxbury	5,210	3,390	1,820
Dorchester	1,937	2,070	†133
Jamaica Plain	1,625	1,207	418
West Roxbury	*64	61	†125
Brighton-Allston	76	237	†161
Hyde Park	*372	*361	†11
Totals	21,505	14,238	7,267

*No-license majority. †Loss for no-license.

The Rev. Wallace C. Sampson of the First Baptist Church of Dorchester, which is to send out its 30 volunteers Friday evening with a view of bringing out the capacity "No" vote in Dorchester, meets the argument of the "open selling" advocate with the succinct answer: "Voting for the saloon is attempting to put the stamp of respectability on it, and inviting our children to go in and make use of it."

Mr. Sampson says that the liquor interests are canvassing the business district and telling the men that the stopping of the liquor traffic will injure their business. "It stands to reason," said Mr. Sampson, "that if a man is going to have money that he would otherwise spend in saloons he will buy clothes and food, or save and invest it.

"The old question, the losses to the city by taxation, has been answered many times. Figures show that it costs from two to three times the amount realized by liquor taxation to maintain the institutions whose inmates are there as a result of drink." Before Lynn went dry the Christian Endeavor Society used to hold prayer meetings every Sunday morning in one of the institutions, and when they went to the institution after the saloons were abolished there were no inmates to preach to."

W. C. T. U. ACTIVE IN CAMPAIGN FOR NO-LICENSE VOTE

Women's Christian Temperance Union forces throughout Suffolk County are working vigorously for no-license in Boston. A spectacular feature of their work will be a parade of children through the streets of Boston, beginning at noon on Saturday. All children from 10 to 18 are invited to participate, whether connected with any organization or not, but most of them are expected to come from Sunday schools connected with churches taking an active part in the campaign. The children will carry banners with appropriate inscriptions.

The parade will start on Clarendon Street, going from there to Boylston Street, through Copley Square to Dartmouth Street to Columbus Avenue to Massachusetts Avenue to Huntington Avenue to the Opera House.

A second parade is planned for South Boston on Saturday afternoon by the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.

Suffolk county and local organizations of the W. C. T. U. working in cooperation have been and still are holding meetings in various parts of the county in behalf of no-license. Next Sunday evening the citizens committee of Neponset will hold a mass meeting to be addressed by Daniel McKay of Roxbury. Churches throughout the county have quite generally put out large billboards, on which are displayed facts concerning the benefits of temperance and the evils of drink. Last Sunday was observed in many churches as constitutional prohibition day.

Blue buttons printed in white, "Vote no," are being distributed to the children. On election day women will stand 150 feet from the polls bearing posters presenting the picture of a small boy and inscribed, "Please protect me by voting no."

Petitions for national constitutional prohibition are being circulated in Sunday schools and will be sent on to Washington as a Sunday School petition. Pledges also are being distributed in Sunday schools. Voters are being circularized this week and during the next few days open air meetings will be conducted from an automobile.

In addition to the general activities local unions are conducting special work to meet the special needs of their respective districts. Some are distributing badges, white, printed with blue, "Vote no for my sake."

WORKERS WHOM DRINK THROWS OUT OF PLACES

They Far Outnumber, Says Mr. Bryan, the Brewery Employees That Prohibition Would Deprive of Their Present Positions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—William Jennings Bryan, in a special interview here with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, outlined his plans for making the entire nation dry. Mr. Bryan had come here to speak before the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in session here. He said his first work would consist in lining up the Democratic organizations in the pivotal states and then in putting the question before the National Democratic Party.

"My plan," said Mr. Bryan, "is to encourage in every possible way the bringing of dry Democrats in the Democratic party to control the acts of the party in the State and Nation.

"It is possible a prohibition amendment may be submitted to Congress at this session, or perhaps at the next. At any rate prohibition is coming soon. The movement is growing at a constantly increasing rate."

To a question as to whether he was planning, as reported, to merge the Democratic and the Prohibition parties in his fight he smiled and said: "That is a question I cannot discuss. It would be absurd for me to make predictions along that line now at the beginning of the campaign."

"What about the brewery workers in a city like St. Louis?" he was asked. "Don't you think the closing of the plants and the resultant throwing out of employment of a big number of workers, would cause suffering and trouble?"

"Here is the answer to that: The breweries of Missouri each year throw more men out of employment through drink than are employed in the breweries. The men who lose their jobs through drink cannot get others. Brewery workers who lose their jobs by prohibition would get other positions more satisfactory than they now have. It is absurd to say that a State or a community could suffer economically by diverting employment in the manufacture of harmful things to the manufacture of things wholesome and helpful."

When he appeared before the Federal Council of Churches convention, Mr. Bryan proposed that the council appoint a representative body to visit Europe in the interest of peace. "My idea," said he, "is that the Christians of the world, together with those of the Jewish faith, ought to be instrumental in ending the war and in building an enduring peace on the foundation of love and brotherhood."

In a speech at the City Club, Mr. Bryan severely criticized St. Louis bankers and business men for their active opposition to the prohibition amendment in the recent State election. He also spoke in favor of woman suffrage, saying St. Louis voters who oppose giving the vote to women are thereby proclaiming that they consider brewers and saloonkeepers better than their wives.

Answering the argument that the saloons pay the expenses of the Government, Mr. Bryan said: "You had better organize your burglars into a personal liberty league and license them on a percentage basis to go out and steal from your homes. Burglary is a more respectable business than the liquor industry."

Dining Car Liquor Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Antisaloon League, has called the attention of A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, to the fact that he was the only railroad president in this State who did not answer the letter written by Mr. Anderson to all the railroad heads reminding them that the sale of intoxicants in dining or buffet cars in any of the 500 townships of the State which are now dry, was a violation of the State law, any tax certificate authorizing such sale in wet territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

The replies, says Mr. Anderson, indicated that a number of railroads did not sell intoxicants at all on dining cars. This was the rule of the Pennsylvania and the New Haven. The Delaware & Hudson stopped the sale on July 1, 1916. The New York Central and the Lackawanna, which is apparently waiting on the Central, now seem to be the only important railroad systems in the country which sell intoxicants on their trains in disregard of their own rules forbidding their employees even to frequent places where intoxicants are sold. Mr. Anderson asks Mr. Smith what the New York Central intends to do in reference to this matter.

"It is the purpose of the Antisaloon League," he says, "to insist that the law be enforced, and we trust that the New York Central will not take the position that it is above the law."

JAMERSON CLOTHES SHOPS

Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Kansas City

Save Your Money!

The Third Floor Plan saves you from $5 to $10

Elimination of superfluous expense is the explanation.—There are no high, first-floor rents—no free deliveries—no charge accounts with bad debts—no floormen or Window-trimmers—no reductions sales. This enormous saving enables us to save You from $5 to $10.

Here is the result

Silk-lined Full Dress Suits
Silk-lined Business Suits
Quarter-lined English Suits
Silk-lined Walking Coats and Vests
Silk-lined Topcoats
Quarter Silk-lined Overcoats
$25, $20 and $18 Qualities, Always

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Save the Difference

Take the elevator—see for yourself!

Overcoats and Suits by the thousand. The fit, style, material and tailoring is equal in every detail to that of garments sold by first-floor stores at $25, $20 and $18. Our price is always the same, $15.

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In the Center of the Shopping District—Between Winter St. & Temple Pl.

Take Elevator Save $5 to $10

Open Saturday Evening until 10 o'clock

Christmas Comfort

THOUSANDS of Bostonians journey down to this corner, under the shadow of the Old State House, when in search of jewelry, watches, silverware, for themselves or friends.

They have learned by experience that while our stocks represent the highest attainment of the Jeweler's art, we ask no more than they would pay for the shoddy and unsponsored.

This because we create virtually everything sold by us, limiting profits to our own modest one. Prices are all plainly marked.

Inquiries by mail, from any part of the United States, will have our best attention.

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BOSTON'S ORIGINAL GLOVE STORE

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GLOVES

Buckskin for street wear, $1.50 and $2.00
Real Mocha.....$1.65, $2.00, $2.50
Owing to our having placed large orders nearly a year ago we are able to show a complete line of gloves at a very slight advance over last year's prices.

Gloves of every description, for street, dress, work, or auto use.
Special Lamb Lined Auto Gloves and Mitts, at $3.00, in gauntlets or short style.

COMPLETE LINE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS
GREAT VALUES IN SWEATERS AND CAPS

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GIFTS FOR WOMEN AT SHUMAN CORNER

"The association of the Christmas season seemed to hold me there."
—Dickens in "The Poor Relation's Story."

Gloves	$ .50 to $6.50
Handkerchiefs	.12½ to 1.50 box of 6
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Sweaters and Golf Jackets	6.50 to 25.00
Party Slippers	4.00 to 8.00
Patent Colt Slippers	4.00 to 6.00
One-Strap Sandals	2.00
Felt Slippers	1.75
House Moccasins	2.25 to 2.75
Umbrellas, silver mounted	3.00 to 25.00
Umbrellas, natural handles	1.00 to 12.00
Auto Coats (Woolen)	20.00 to 75.00
Bronze Kid Pumps	5.00
Bath Robes	3.95, 5.00 and up
Waists, for dress wear	5.00 and up
Waists, tailored styles	.95 and up
Furs, Muffs and Scarf Sets	30.00 and up
Velour Hats	3.75 to 10.00
Fur Hats	8.50 to 12.00
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Collar and Cuff Sets	1.00 to 5.00
Jabots	2.50 to 6.00

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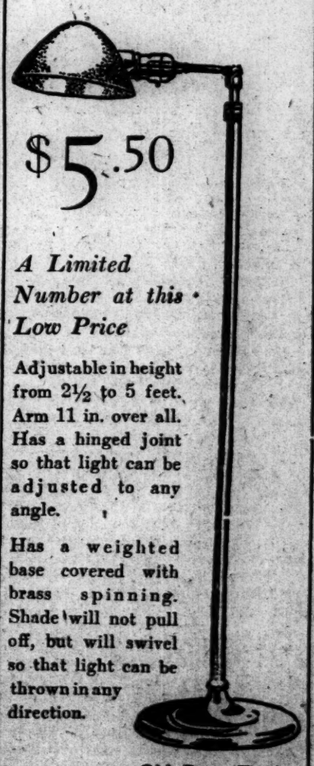
THE SERVICE STORE

Next Week's Special



$5.50

A Limited Number at this Low Price

Adjustable in height from 2½ to 5 feet. Arm 11 in. over all. Has a hinged joint so that light can be adjusted to any angle.

Has a weighted base covered with brass spinning. Shade will not pull off, but will swivel so that light can be thrown in any direction.

Old Brass Finish

McKenney & Waterbury Co.
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ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Tempus Fugit!

Only nine more working days until Christmas!

Before you realize it the day after tomorrow will be the day before yesterday.

Cross Kit Bag

Kit Bag—Tan grained hide leather, "soft end" design, light weight and capacious, folding bottom, pocket at one side, checked linen lining, brass lock and catches.

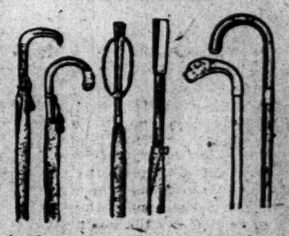
Sizes:
18-inch..... $17.50
20-inch..... $20.00
22-inch..... $22.50
24-inch..... $25.00

Initials stamped on the bag free of charge.

Cross Sewing Stand

Sewing Stand—Of white enamel wicker, with all the necessary accessories, including scissors, piercers, needles and spools of thread, all in loops and racks, especially fitted in. Cover of colored art morocco, and lined with satin. Height 21 inches....$21.00

Cross Walking Sticks and Umbrellas



A few examples of our new extensive assortment of walking sticks and umbrellas, in the following woods:—Malacca, Pimento, Bamboo, Ash, mounted and unmounted.

Walking Sticks, from...75c
Men's Umbrellas, from $3.50
Ladies' Umbrellas, from $3.00

Special Telephone and Mail Order Service
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"DRY" FORCES ATTACK CLAIMS OF LIQUOR MEN

Abstainers Are the Purchasing Power, Say Leaders in Answer to Assertions That Licenses Make for Increased Business

"Who represents the purchasing power at the Boston stores, the users of intoxicating liquors or the abstainers?" is a question which will be asked tonight by the 25 no-license speakers at the street rallies to be held in all districts of the city as a part of the "Boston dry" campaign. This question is to be asked in connection with the effort of the Antisaloon League to checkmate the liquor dealers who are trying to "sign up" the business men of the city in favor of a license policy on the ground that a "wet" city results in better business.

The Antisaloon League has repeatedly made public data to show that the only increased business under a "wet" system accrues to the liquor dealers. Statements of business men in nearby communities, notably Lynn and Brockton, who have operated under "wet" and "dry" regimes have been published to substantiate the league's data. The reports from communities in western United States bear out the desirability of prohibition from a business standpoint.

Information has come to the Antisaloon League headquarters that liquor dealers of Boston have circulated a statement favoring license among the proprietors of department stores and certain large retail tradesmen. It is understood to be the intention to publish this statement later in the week or next Monday in the form of newspaper advertisements or otherwise.

To offset this phase of the "wet" propaganda, the Antisaloon League has sent to the ministers of Boston churches a letter telling of the liquor dealers' scheme and asking that all parishioners take immediate steps to learn directly from the stores with which they deal whether they propose to enter into an alliance with the licensed saloon. A boycott of those dealers who aid the liquor traffic is proposed.

This communication reads in part as follows:

"The liquor interests have announced their intention of asking for votes on the ground that license means better business in Boston, although we know that this is a false argument, and that the more money there is spent for liquor the less there is spent in legitimate business.

"We understand on good authority that an attempt is being made, and perhaps is already successful, to line up Boston business for "booze"; that the business concerns of Boston, the department stores, the grocery stores, the markets, the furnishing houses, retail business through downtown Boston in particular, have been asked to lend their names to the plea of the liquor interests for a "yes" vote in Boston on Dec. 19. The liquor men are in such desperate straits they feel they must mobilize for their support every other business in Boston to save their own infamous business.

"Every member of your congregation should at once ask the proprietors of the department store, the grocery, the market, the fruit store, and of every other store in which they trade, if they propose openly to advocate license at the behest of the liquor forces.

"Urge them not to hesitate to make their views clear on this matter, so vital to the welfare of Boston and of the whole metropolitan district. Urge them to refuse definitely to deal with any business firm, no matter how influential it may be in the community, if it makes itself an annex to the brewery, the distillery and the saloon. Urge them to act at once, for the time in which to act is brief.

"The liquor interests are using every means to carry Boston for license. They know they are facing defeat. Every member of your congregation can help. There never was such an opportunity as there is this year to drive the liquor business out of Boston, and victory is already in sight."

A leading worker among the "wets," the secretary of one of their organizations, has been quoted as stating that "the liquor business is stronger than the churches" when dealing with business men is concerned. Taking up this challenge, the speakers tonight will ask the business men themselves to consider where the purchasing power is derived, from those who spend their wages over the bar and the bottle goods counter or total abstainers, whose income goes largely to the storekeeper.

The city proper, the South End, Charlestown, East Boston, South Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, Roslindale and Hyde Park will be invaded tonight by the forces which are striving to clear Boston of the liquor business, and the two Morgan Memorial campaign trucks will concentrate in the South End for the night.

The Antisaloon League speakers will include W. C. McNamara, who organized the no-license forces in Lowell and led the fight in that city since last April; Walter J. Hoshal, the man who headed the campaign that made Detroit "dry"; Capt. Jack Crawford, the former Indian scout; Delcevare King, Leonard Martin, Paul M. Hillman, William M. McNair, C. E. Moody, Donald Roby, Daniel A. MacKay, John Vaughn, Henry Clay Peters, Jeremiah Desmond, Leon E. Baldwin, Walter B. Manning, M. F. Allbright, Chester R. Lawrence, who was candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket the past fall, Norman MacQueen, Thomas S. Roy and others.

The Antisaloon League rallies will be held at the following places, all out of doors:

Boston proper — Bowdoin Square, Pemberton Square, Park Street, opposite the church, corner Prince and Hanover Streets, corner Spring and Hanover Streets.

South End—Corner East Brookline and Washington streets, Columbus Square, Columbus Avenue.

Charlestown—City Square, Hayes Square.

Hyde Park—Cleary Square.

East Boston—Central Square, Day Square, Orient Heights, Maverick Square.

Dorchester—Codman Square, Pierce Square, Mattapan Square, Hamilton and Bowdoin streets, Fields Corner, Neponset, Uphams Corner.

Roxbury — Roxbury Crossing-Gurney Street, Washington and Roxbury streets.

Roslindale Square.

South Boston—Corner D Street and Broadway, Dorchester Street and Broadway, Flood Square, Andrews Square, corner Eighth and Dorchester streets.

The Morgan Memorial campaigners will hold rallies at: Junction Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue, Castle Square, corner Tremont Street, Tremont and Pleasant Streets, Dover Street and Shawmut Avenue, corner Hollis and Washington Streets, Broadway Extension and Washington Street, Dover Street and Harrison Avenue, Harrison Avenue and Broadway Extension.

The Antisaloon League speakers will start from the headquarters in the Tremont Building from 7 to 7:30 p. m.

The Salvation Army is aiding in the campaign by distributing no-license literature and all the meetings this week are being devoted to advocacy of no-license in Boston.

RESULTS IN CITY ELECTIONS

City, Mayor, politics and City Government	License 1916 Yes	License 1916 No	License 1915 Yes	License 1915 No
Attleboro, *Harold E. Sweet, N. P., N. P.	632	1,561	601	1,276
Beverly, James McPherson, N. P., N. P.	1,176	2,557	884	1,865
Chelsea, Edward E. Willard, N. P., N. P.	2,818	2,435	3,035	2,098
Chicopee, *Daniel J. Coakley, I. D., I. D.	1,667	1,436	1,730	1,279
Everett, John J. Mullen, N. P.	1,110	3,493	1,154	3,246
Lawrence, no Mayor elected, N. P.	6,617	4,527	6,089	4,844
Lowell, no Mayor elected, N. P.	7,185	6,383	7,503	6,031
Lynn, *Charles H. Newhall, N. P.	6,998	8,401	7,231	8,277
Malden, *Charles M. Blodgett, N. P., N. P.	1,066	2,959	1,813	4,280
Medford, *Benjamin F. Haines, N. P., N. P.	1,237	3,940	696	2,679
Melrose, *Charles H. Adams, N. P., N. P.	350	1,916	369	1,639
Newburyport, Walter P. Hopkinson, N. P., N. P.	1,281	1,586	1,336	1,503
Newton, no Mayor elected, N. P.	8,06	2,401	1,399	3,760
Revere, Alfred S. Hall, R., R.	1,503	2,321	1,399	1,446
Somerville, *Zebedee E. Cliff, R., R.	1,100	4,158	1,705	5,262
Woburn, Wilford D. Gray, R., R.	1,601	1,936	1,246	1,760
Worcester, Pehr G. Holmes, R., R.	12,771	9,653	12,143	9,404

*Reelected. N. P.—Nonpartizan. I. D.—Independent-Democrat.

NO-LICENSE VOTE GAINS THOUGH NO CITIES CHANGE

(Continued from page one)

Mullen in Everett, Walter B. Hopkinson in Newburyport, Alfred S. Hall in Revere, Wilford D. Gray in Woburn and P. G. Holmes in Worcester.

Mayors reelected were: Harold E. Sweet in Attleboro, Daniel J. Coakley in Chicopee, George H. Newhall in Lynn, Charles M. Blodgett in Malden, Benjamin F. Haines in Medford, Charles H. Adams in Melrose and Zebedee E. Cliff in Somerville.

Considered alphabetically, Attleboro, the first on the list, reelected Mayor Harold E. Sweet without opposition and increased its "no" majority from 675 to 928. Councilman William H. Garner was reelected by a margin of only four votes and his opponent, Dr. Arthur F. Gehrung, is to ask for a recount.

Beverly also increased its "no" margin, giving a 1381 majority against the saloon yesterday. James McPherson was elected Mayor over Mayor Herman A. McDonald by a vote of 1449 to 1211. The third candidate, Louis S. Smith, received 1168 votes.

The voters showed their disapproval of a proposition to place the chief of police under the Civil Service Act by rejecting the referendum 2218 to 1228.

Chelsea continued in the "wet" column, but by a reduced majority, 383 instead of 937 in 1915. Edward E. Willard was elected Mayor by a majority of 260 over Melvin T. Breath. The present Mayor, James H. Malone, was not a candidate for reelection. The vote was, Willard 2768, Breath 2508.

Chicopee reelected Mayor Daniel J. Coakley in a three-cornered contest and reduced its "wet" majority from 451 to 231. The vote for Mayor was: Mayor Coakley 1857, James E. Higgins 1463 and Rogette D. Earl 182. Frank J. Shea was elected school committeeman-at-large, and Omar Guimond of Ward 3 and P. A. Carter of Ward 4 were elected to the same committee.

Everett furnished one of the big surprises of the day when John J. Mullen won the three-cornered contest for Mayor, defeating Clinton E. Hobbs and Frank B. Rich. The vote was: Mr. Hobbs 1250, Mr. Mullen 1919, Mr. Rich 1735. The city increased its "No" vote by nearly 300.

Lowell, besides reducing its "yes" majority, elected two members of the municipal commission and three school committee members. George H. Brown, former mayor, and Frank A. Warnock, labor candidate, were successful against Newell F. Putnam and William W. Duncan, the present incumbents in the commission. There was no contest for mayor this year.

Lynn reelected Mayor George H. Newhall over Joseph E. Dozier by a vote of 8789 to 6601. Roy F. Bergengren was reelected finance commissioner over Robert E. Ramsdell and John R. Graham won a reelection as street commisioner over David J. Sheehan. Mial W. Chase and S. Walter McDonough were chosen for the school committee. The voters adopted the referendum providing a half holiday, with full pay, Saturdays for city employees.

Malden, besides reelecting Mayor Blodgett, reelected Albert V. Eaton an alderman in Ward 1, and Alderman G. Benjamin Tarbox in Ward 7.

Medford relected Mayor Benamin F. Haines and the following won as aldermen-at-large: G. H. Lewis, E. H. Larkin, R. B. Coolidge, J. A. Cotting, H. F. Dowell, E. F. Peters and R. S. Phillips.

Melrose reelected Mayor Charles H. Adams and the following aldermen-at-large: Edward F. Cassell, Harold P. Waterhouse and Joshua T. Noel.

Newburyport elected Walter B. Hopkinson Mayor over John Balch Blood by a majority of 1888, the former carrying every ward. The surprise of the election was the defeat of Prentiss H. Reed for the School Board in Ward 3 by Edward P. Woods. Mr. Reed has been a member of the board for more than 20 years.

Newton tried preferential voting at its municipal election yesterday. There were numerous spoiled ballots, due, it was said, to unfamiliarity with the new system. There was no mayoralty election.

The only city-wide contest was for alderman-at-large from Ward 1, Nonantum. Reuben Forknall was reelected, getting 1635 to 669 for Michael Moore.

A referendum regarding the pensioning of disabled firemen or those who have served 20 years and are over 65 was carried by a large majority.

Revere voted to remain in the column of "dry" cities yesterday by a majority of 818 votes—a great gain when compared with that of last year, when the city went no-license by only 47 votes.

Alfred S. Hall, Republican, was elected Mayor, defeating James P. Dolan, Democrat, by only 78 votes.

A feature of the election was the victory of Mrs. Mary E. Strong of Beachmont, independent candidate for one of the two places on the school board for a three-year term. She won over J. L. Coughlin for the place.

Somerville reelected Mayor Z. E. Cliff and chose these seven aldermen-at-large, all Republicans: Wallace E. Loveless, George W. Pratt, Charles M. Austin, Arthur N. Richardson, Herman A. Fleming, James A. Butler and Warren C. Dagget.

Woburn elected W. D. Gray, Republican, Mayor and increased its "no" majority by a large amount. The following aldermen-at-large were elected: John Doherty, Ellis H. Marshall, Adam Foster, Winthrop H. Dearborn, William Ames, Charles C. Clark, Walter Merchant and Frank D. Sullivan.

Worcester elected a new city government under the redistricting of wards plan. Pehr G. Holmes, Republican, was elected Mayor. A referendum for biennial elections of Mayor was defeated by a majority of 4711.

NO-LICENSE MEN AT POLLS ARE TO INSURE FAIR COUNT

"Watchers at the polls are desired simply to make sure there is a fair count," said Fred Lawton, assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts Antisaloon League, today, in commenting on the criticisms of the preparation of the league for watchers, contained in a letter to the Boston election commissioners from John P. Englert of Jamaica Plain.

"Under the law," said Mr. Lawton, "citizens of Boston have a right to stand outside the rail at polling booths while the votes are being counted and are entitled to a clear view of the count. All we intend to do is to have one or more of our supporters watch the count in this way. They will be citizens of Boston and not outsiders as implied by Mr. Englert in his letter.

"Back in 1892 Boston went no-license in the opinion of many people. The count was held up in certain precincts and the results were not definitely known until very much later than ordinarily. The majority for license, as finally made public, was 1140.

"It looks as though the election may be close this year and we want to take reasonable precautions against an unfair count."

In his letter to the election commissioners Mr. Englert asked if the plans of the Antisaloon League did not reflect upon the honesty and integrity of the commissioners and implied that the watchers were to be persons living in the suburbs of Boston. He urged the commissioners to order the police to stop "loitering or lounging within 100 feet of the voting booth."

There is a movement under way among no-license advocates to hold a citizens no-license rally in Tremont Temple Sunday afternoon. This meeting is to be independent of other no-license programs. Several prominent citizens are being interviewed to speak on the occasion.

MANY UNEMPLOYED PLACED

A total of 19,044 unemployed were helped to secure positions during October, 1916, by the United States Free Employment Service, through the 46 branch offices in all sections of this country, according to statistics just received at the local office from Washington. The Boston office placed five unemployed out of 50 that applied. The largest number placed through one office in this month was 3908 at Portland, Ore.

NOTES IN CAMPAIGN FOR NO-LICENSE

To the argument of the liquor interests that the city must have the revenue derived from licenses one may well reply in the words of the Tsar of Russia to his Minister of Finance a few days before proclaiming prohibition throughout the Russian Empire: "It is not meet that the welfare of the exchequer should be dependent upon the ruin of the spiritual and productive energies of numbers of my loyal subjects." That statement was made in the face of estimates that the Russian Government received $467,400,000 from the state vodka monopoly in 1913.

Democratic United States cannot proclaim national prohibition by an imperial edict like the Tsar of Russia, but the citizens of the United States did vote 16,851 saloons out of business last year, at an average rate of two saloons every hour, 46 every day, and 1400 every month.

Success in athletics never has been achieved through the use of intoxicating beverages. "No one can say that alcohol is of value to athletes," said "Ted" Coy, the great Yale football player. "There are not even two sides to the question. I've seen good athletes spoiled by drink as far as athletics are concerned."

The views of Andrew Carnegie are shared by thousands of employers today when he says: "The first and most seductive danger and the destroyer of most young men is the drinking of liquor. There is no use wasting time on any young man who drinks liquor, no matter how exceptional his talents."

"The sober man thinks first and then acts; the man under the influence of liquor often acts first and then thinks afterwards."

Emperor William of Germany told the naval cadets at Murwick six years ago: "In my reign of 22 years, of the great number of crimes which have been appealed to me for decision, nine-tenths were due to alcohol."

Prohibition, not moderation, is what is desired above all for "never yet has a drinker been saved by proposing to be moderate," says Prof. G. von Bunge of the University of Basel, Switzerland.

"It is as if Russia had added millions of laborers to her labor reserve without even increasing the expense of maintaining them," declared Lloyd George, now Prime Minister of England, in speaking on the increased productivity of Russian laborers under prohibition in the House of Commons.

Intoxicating liquors, as they are known today, did not become common until about 250 years ago. Formerly there were no joint stock breweries, beer gardens and glittering diningrooms to lure crowds with electric lights and gay music.

Since Howard Elliott became president of the New Haven Railroad, intoxicating liquors have been abolished from private and dining cars and from stations, and this action has not been necessitated by legal requirements.

Legitimate business soon fills the places left vacant by saloons with the passage of prohibition laws. Denver abolished 463 saloons in 1914, and today the location of every one of those saloons boasts a flourishing productive business which gives a dollar's worth of goods for every dollar that the customer spends.

In an investigation, authorized by Congress, nearly 20 years ago, the United States Department of Labor received reports from 7000 employers of whom 77 per cent declared that in hiring employees they wanted to know what were their habits as regards drink. Many of them employed only abstainers, and their numbers, if known today, would be much larger.

There are 20 counties in Colorado without a single prisoner of any kind. The State as a whole is sending four inmates out of its penal institutions where it is taking in but one since going "dry." Prohibition will achieve similar results in any other State of the Union.

There are perfectly good people who oppose no-license because, they say, it will let in so many "blind tigers." Mr. Bryan answered this argument, at the Boston City Club not long ago, by saying that if any boy of his had got to encounter a tiger of any sort, he thought he should prefer to have it a blind one. "In that case, at any rate," he said, "the boy would have to find the tiger; the tiger couldn't find the boy."

If one of the arguments of William Jennings Bryan for woman suffrage is a good one, the women suffragists of Boston probably will be found working in favor of no-license in this campaign. What Mr. Bryan said was, he had always noticed that in a contest for womap suffrage, the forces in favor of saloons never had the slightest doubt as to which side the women would be on, the liquor side or the antiliquor side, and the saloon forces therefore took a position against the women. When the saloon interests were so sure of their ground in this respect, the mystery was, Mr. Bryan said, why the antisaloon elements of the population should be so long in doubt as to where woman suffragists would stand.

Don't forget that the one thing to be voted on in this license business next Tuesday is whether or not Boston shall maintain the open saloon. So far as this vote is concerned, total abstinence is not the issue, and there is no inconsistency when a voter keeps intoxicants in his house for his personal use and yet votes no license. He has a personal right to drink what he pleases, at the same time that he declares in favor of keeping his wife and children free from the debasing influence of a saloon at the corner which they must pass on their way in or out of their house many times each day.

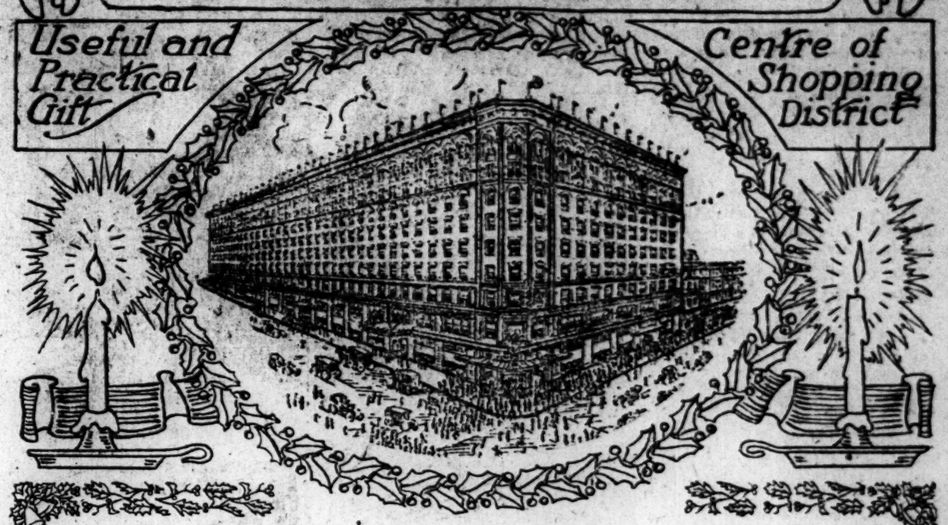
NEW ENGLAND'S GREATEST CASH STORE

HOUGHTON & DUTTON Co

WE GIVE AND REDEEM PROFIT SHARING STAMPS

Useful and Practical Gift

Centre of Shopping District



New England's Ideal Christmas Shopping Store

One of the Best Located Stores in Boston for the Convenience of Holiday Shoppers

Our store is situated on Boston's Best Shopping Street, easily accessible from all points, located half way between our two largest Subway Stations and reached by the broad sidewalks of Tremont Street, where it is not necessary to have to walk in the street. There are six large, airy floors, with broad aisles, wide stairways and fast elevators. Our merchandise is guaranteed to be of the very highest quality, and our always low prices prevail. This store has always been noted for its wonderfully attractive array of everything desirable for holiday gifts, and this year we feel that we have exceeded all previous efforts.

FOR many years this great store has stood supreme as the ideal store in which to do Christmas shopping. A wonderful display of dependable merchandise is to be seen everywhere in abundance, all in holiday attire. We feature only the kind that make practical and useful gifts for every member in the family; combining the highest quality with our usual low prices. The rigid care that has been taken in our buyers' selections, reflects the ideals of a great store catering exclusively to the desired wants of every individual.

In TOY-TOWN the children will find everything in readiness for them. Visitors are invited. There is a gift for every little child, in the form of a pretty Puzzle Picture, which will be given to them when accompanied by an adult. Our extensive line of imported and domestic toys and games is second to none in New England. Every conceivable idea in toys is to be found here. Ingenious mechanical toys which are amusing to both adult and youth.

On the STREET FLOOR you will find Silverware, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Ribbons, Men's Furnishings, Hosiery and Underwear, Blankets, Comforters, Slippers, Umbrellas and Candy.

On the SECOND FLOOR are Books, Stationery, Toilet Goods, White Ivory Goods, Boys' Clothing, Millinery, and Groceries.

On the THIRD FLOOR everything in Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel, including an attractive line of Furs, Fancy Sweaters, etc.

On the FOURTH FLOOR are Toys and Upholstery needs, Pictures.

On the FIFTH FLOOR are Furniture, Rugs and large Toys.

Y. M. C. A. POSTERS URGE NO-LICENSE

Posters and notices favoring a "dry" Boston are displayed on the bulletin boards in the entrance and lobby of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association on Huntington Avenue, and soon a notice in favor of prohibition is to be placed in front of the building, an official says. No official movement has been made by officers of the association, although a personal appeal to the young men is constantly being made by the posters and by contact with professors and directors who favor the "No" vote. Efforts are being made to encourage the men to vote in favor of abolishing licenses in this city and mention is made of the fact in an article of the weekly paper of this association which goes to all members.

Piehler Furs

A Few Specials for Christmas

Black Dyed Dog Sets - - $12.50
Also Some at $18.50
Children's Sets - - $12.50 to $35
Men's Muskrat Lined Coats - $38
Others up to $330
Raccoon Coats - - $125 to $400
Hudson Seal Garments $100 to $600
Natural Blue Fox Sets $400 to $600
Silver Black Fox Sets $1000 to $2500

Also a number of odd garments repriced. The quantities being limited, an early selection is urged.

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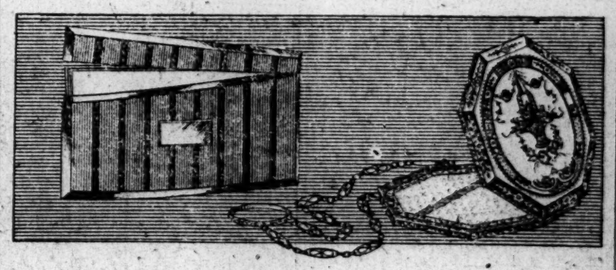

Christmas Gifts in Gold at STOWELL'S

This Christmas Season sees in the Stowell Store an unrivalled variety of gifts in gold for women.

Dainty flat gold card cases in striped designs and gold vanity cases are first favorites.

Card Cases in 14k Gold, from.....$42 to $75
Vanities in 14k Gold, from.....$87 to $400
Purses in 14k Gold, from.....$18 to $100
Lorgnettes in 14k Gold, from.....$10 to $35

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter Street
Jewelers for 95 Years

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Asa G. Candler, newly elected Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., is one of the wealthiest citizens of the city. He is a prominent Methodist layman, and as such has been generous in his aid of Emory College, Emory University, and the Wesley Memorial Fund. He is a native of Georgia, with a common school education. His business ability has carried him to his present position.

James Empringham, who has been metropolitan district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, has been invited by the temperance society of the Protestant Episcopal Church to become its secretary, and he has accepted on the express condition that he is to execute a policy of hearty cooperation with the league in its effort to rid the State and the Nation of saloons. This pledge the church has given by its action at the recent general convention, the same marking an epoch in the history of the temperance movement in a church hitherto conservative and disinclined to take radical positions with respect to temperance policies. Mr. Empringham has been a successful rector in Syracuse, N. Y., and is a man of marked executive ability.

Charles C. Healey, general superintendent of police in Chicago since May, 1915, having resigned his position, the Mayor has an opportunity to show by his choice what he plans to do henceforth as a custodian of law and order. Mr. Healey came out of New York City, went through the public schools of Chicago, and in 1890 first joined a police force, that of the old town of Lake, since incorporated in the city of Chicago. During the big strike of 1903 he was in command of the police and of the military which had been summoned to protect persons and property. The city's mounted police force came into being in 1906 on his initiative. Later, when traffic conditions compelled special handling by the police, he first visited Europe to study methods of meeting the new urban street problem, and, returning home, he set about giving the city a specially trained traffic squad, able to deal with the problem of congestion. Chief Healey has served on commissions created to deal with social and industrial conditions in Chicago.

Sir William Hesketh Lever, Bart., who recently advocated the adoption of the system of copartnership in business as a solution of industrial disputes, is the head of the firm of Lever Brothers of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, England. The growth of this firm and the entry of its owners into the ranks of the great employers of industry comprise one of the romances of the business world, and the social experiments that have been associated with the growth of Port Sunlight, the town where the employees live, have attracted the attention of all students of the welfare of workers. Sir William Lever has interested himself in housing, town planning, social institutes, and other forms of recreation, apart from the working conditions in the factories under his control, believing that the efficiency and welfare of the workers is a matter not confined to the hours which they spend in their daily work. Copartnership, the system of business which Sir William advocates, has been tried with great success at Port Sunlight, and it is claimed for it that, by giving the workmen, or, at any rate, those who qualify for the privilege, a share in the business, which will make them in name and reality partners with their employers, the restriction of output through strikes will be prevented, unemployment will be lessened, and relations between employers and employed will be improved.

Thomas D. Patullo, who is to be Minister of Lands in the new Liberal Ministry of the Province of British Columbia, is a native of Woodstock, Ontario, where the family of Patullo has long been prominent in journalism. Like others of his kin, Mr. Patullo has edited and published newspapers, and when, in 1897, he was selected to become secretary of a national commission being sent to the Yukon region, he was busy editing the Sentinel, of Galt. The Yukon region made its appeal to him, and he settled at Dawson City and entered on a business career. When the town of Prince Rupert was founded he became a pioneer settler, and there he has remained and prospered. As Alderman and Mayor of the city he has had training for such administrative duties as now await him.

Bunji Suzuki, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, and secretary of the Japan Unitarian Association, is now in the United States consorting with persons interested in these widely differing types of organization. He recently attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and there spoke to an audience which he found much more sympathetic with Japan's workmen than he had expected would be the case. It is this mediating task, as a labor leader that he is endeavoring to carry out during his present tour. He hopes that when he has finished, the stress and strain of diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States will be eased, owing to joint action of wage earners, Asiatic and American. Mr. Suzuki is a graduate of the Imperial University, Tokio. He is highly respected by his countrymen for his devotion to the interests of the people and for his sense shown in gaining the ends for which he labors.

SALE OF PEARSON LIBRARY IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The sale of the library which has been collected during the past 40 years by Mr. John Pearson, a brief notice of which has already appeared, must be numbered among the most interesting of those which have taken place during the current 12 months. Among the works offered at the third portion of the sale held on Nov. 7 and 8 were many first editions, some of which are exceedingly rare. Of Richard Braithwait's "The Psalms of David" only a few copies are known to exist. The copy of the first edition of this book, which was printed in 1638 and sold at the shop of Francis Constable under St. Martin's church, near Ludgate, contains an engraved frontispiece, in compartments, of a portrait of Braithwait by W. Marshall. A still rarer volume of Braithwait's is his "A Spiritual Spicerie," a copy of which, known as the "Corser" copy, is in the British Museum. Of this not more than two or three perfect copies exist.

Among the more unique volumes were Bunyan's "Christian Behaviour," including "Prison Meditations," and the first Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems. First editions of "Christian Behaviour" are of great rarity, and no other copy of this first edition of "Prison Meditations" is known to exist. In the preface to the rare first Kilmarnock edition of Burns it is stated that none of the poems was written "with a view to the press." Burns' motive was to find a counterpoise to the troubles of the world, and, like many other poets since his time, he found "poetry to be its own reward"; although, as a matter of fact, there has not been such a good market for poetry for many a year as there is today.

Lord Byron said of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," of which a first edition was sold, that "it contains more information than any 20 other books in the English language," and Dr. Johnson confessed that it was "the only book that ever took him out of bed two hours sooner than he wished to rise." The most active bidding was reached when a copy of the rare first edition of Gray's "Elegy" came under the hammer and was finally disposed of for the sum of £480. The bidding for a copy of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems, which realized £450, was little less keen, while a first edition of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" went for £390. The first of these was purchased by G. D. Smith of New York, the last two by F. Sabin.

Other works for which there was considerable competition were a fine copy of the second edition of Bacon's Essays, which realized £50 more than the copy sold in the Huth sale; first editions of Shelley's "Adonais" and "Queen Mab"; a first edition of Goldsmith's "Traveller," of which only one other copy, formerly in the Rowfant Library and which Locker-Lampson, the owner, considered unique, is known to exist; and a fine copy of Blake's "Songs of Innocence." In this last volume some of his "Songs of Experience" are incorporated. It is an early copy which Mr. Pearson bought at Flaxman's sale at Christies' and it has on the fly-leaf the autograph, "A. Flaxman" (Mrs. Anna Flaxman), to whom Blake addressed a poem, beginning:

"This song to the Flower of Flaxman's joy."

High though many of the prices were which were given at this sale, they pale before that given just over a hundred years ago at the famous Roxburghe sale of Valdafar's edition of "Boccaccio," which was sold for £2260. As a result of the success of this sale the Roxburghe Club was started, which is still in existence and each member of which is expected to produce a reprint of some rare volume.

A noticeable feature of Mr. Pearson's collection was the number of first editions of which no copy existed in the Huth Library, such as Cowley's "The Mistresse," the first octavo edition of Donne's poems, Drayton's "The Owle," Dryden's "Britannia Rediviva," Mary Fage's "Fames Roule," Fleckno's "A Relation of Ten Years Travel in Europe," James I's "The King Majesties Declaration to His Subjects, Concerning Lawful Sports To be Used," the first issue of the first edition of Marston's "Tragedies and Comedies" and Milton's "A Treatise of Civil Power."

NEW YORK STATE RESULT

ALBANY, N. Y.—The plurality of Charles E. Hughes over Woodrow Wilson in New York State was 118,527.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Dallas Turning to City Manager

KANSAS CITY STAR—Dallas, having worked under the commission plan of government for the last six years, is contemplating another step forward by adopting the city manager system. It is easy to see why. The commission plan was a big step forward from the old system. But it had certain deficiencies. It failed to get the unity of action that is so necessary in managing big enterprises. It depended on electing men to manage departments where training and technical skill were needed. It meant in most cases government by amateurs. So a movement has arisen, supported by the Mayor himself, to develop the commission plan into the most effective form of city government now known—the city manager plan, with the whole country to pick the manager from. That is the way city government is developing. The city that adopts any other plan now is going to find its government out of date before the ink is dry on the new charter.

Niagara's Recession

NEW YORK SUN—The Secretary of War, Newton Diehl Baker, has told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the American side of Niagara Falls is likely to disappear if the present volume of water is allowed to continue over the Canadian or Horseshoe Falls. The American Falls carry less than five per cent of the entire flow. The Horseshoe Falls, measured along the curving edge, are nearly three times as wide. The likeness to a horseshoe has been spoiled by erosion, which seems, for the last 200 years, to have been proceeding at about the rate of five feet a year and has taken place most noticeably in the center of the arc. The edge of the American Falls is receding at a much slower pace, from two and a half to seven and a half inches a year, it is estimated. As the Canadian Falls drop more rapidly back toward Lake Erie they tend to receive a larger and larger share of the river's volume. It is a perplexing problem to know what to do. Nature is playing into Canada's hands. That country already controls most of the show. We can hardly expect her materially to impair the beauty of her Falls merely to prevent our own from dwindling to insignificance.

Potatoes and Canada

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD — No man has ever been able to furnish a sound reason why there should be any more restriction on trade between Canada and the United States than between the States of the Union. Some special interest on one side or the other may at different times gain an advantage, but on the whole a tariff between the two countries is detrimental. The shortage of potatoes in the States this year makes a tariff greatly to the disadvantage of Canada. It is announced in some of the Eastern papers that the "ban" on potatoes has been lifted and they are coming in free from Prince Edward Island. A little while ago the "ban" on wheat was a disadvantage to Canada, but no one could find out how it was of any advantage to the United States. No one on this side was sorry for Canada on account of the wheat situation, for they refused reciprocity, put a liberal Government out and a standpat Government in, so that restriction of trade should remain. It might be, though it is hardly credible, that a high-tariff man would concede that when potatoes are $2 a bushel in the United States, that it would be for the common welfare to let them in free from Canada, and if the United States had a big crop that it would be of equal advantage to admit them free into Canada.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR GUARD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. Augustus U. Dunning of the Fifth New Jersey Infantry will be tried before a United States Military Court at Ft. Hancock Saturday on charge of having disobeyed an order of Captain Reed, assistant mustering officer.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts
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When in doubt send a Merchandise Certificate which makes possible the choosing of wanted gifts.

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On Thursday and Friday

Women's Fancy Dress Blouses

At Remarkably Low Prices

Georgette Crepe Blouses trimmed with various laces and embroideries. White or Flesh color. 3.95 and 5.00

Attractive Blouses of fine Washable Net over Chiffon, trimmed with dainty bands of Valenciennes lace. 5.00

Dainty Net Blouses embroidered with gold thread; bodice of tucked Chiffon; collar deep-pointed in back. 6.95

All-over Fancy Lace Blouses with Flesh-colored bands of ribbon forming the bodice. 8.95

Attention is particularly directed to the large variety of exclusive model Blouses in All Black and Black over White, both fancy and semi-dress, at very moderate prices.

An Extraordinary Purchase of
250 Women's Party & Evening Dresses

14.75
regularly 25.00 and 28.50

This very opportune Sale has been made possible by an exceptionally advantageous purchase of a manufacturer's overproduction.

Evening Frocks in combinations of Satin or Taffeta and self-colored Net; bodice trimmed with gold lace.

Evening Frocks of Black Net over Black Satin; three Jet bands on skirt; neck and sleeves finished with narrow gold lace.

Evening Gowns, matronly model, of changeable and self-colored Satin with gold-embroidered Marquisette tunic; gold lace sleeves.

Including an assortment of styles, materials and colors that represent many of the attractive modes of the present season. Reproductions of imported and exclusive American models.

The materials include rich Satins, Silk Net, Chiffon, Marquisette, Chiffon Taffeta, Satin-striped Chiffon, Paisley and other fashionable silks.

Many of these Dresses are richly embroidered and trimmed with fur bands, silver and gold laces, jet bands and corsage flowers.

Sizes 34 to 44 are comprised, but not in every style.

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In holiday trim.
Keyed up to give the best service that ever a Store has given.
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The thousands who come tomorrow will find here

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They will discover that this season more than ever Loeser's has such an immense and varied stock of staple and holiday goods as is without a near rival; that Loeser's is more than ever the most comfortable Store in which to shop; that Loeser's offers economies that are far beyond the usual.

For your own advantage we advise that you begin your Christmas shopping NOW—and that you come in the morning hours if you can.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
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A Gift Sure To Give Pleasure

It is a Toilet Water of such pleasing qualities that it has remained the favorite in the choicest circles for over eighty years.

A trial bottle gladly mailed, postpaid, upon receipt of 25 cents.

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If you do not find in the big city shops the Fur Coat, Neckpiece or Muff just to your liking in quality and price, send to us stating your wants and we are quite sure we can please you from one of the choicest stocks of furs in New England.

Fuller-Cobb Company's Guarantee of Satisfaction goes with every sale. We will send to any reliable person garments or small furs, on approval, express prepaid. There will be no obligations whatever.

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Makes the most satisfying hot and delicious bread, muffins and griddle cakes.
Booklet of Recipes FREE.
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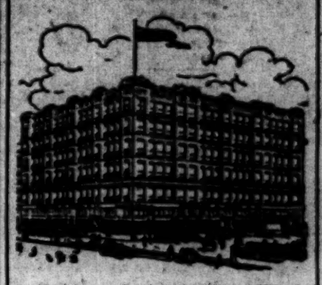

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Dining Room Furniture
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The writer prefaced this extract from his letter by saying, "I have traveled all over the United States for the past twenty years."

With all his experience in traveling, the service on this famous train was so excellent as to call forth an unsolicited letter of commendation.

On your California trip this winter avail yourself of the superior service provided on the superb trains—"Golden State Limited" and "Californian"—via Rock Island—El Paso Southwestern—Southern Pacific over the Golden State Route—direct line of lowest altitudes—most southerly and interesting route to California.

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The military encampments at El Paso and West provide a continuous panorama every loyal American should see. Tickets permit ten day stopover at El Paso.

Tickets, reservations and California literature on request at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 343 Old South Bldg. S. L. Parrott, G. N. E. A. Phone Main 2249.—*Advertisement.*

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Champagne Buckskin
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Ladies' 13 in. square, ¼ in. hem, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $6.00 per doz.

Gents' 17 in. square, ½ in. hem, $9.00, $12.00, 15.00, $18.00 per doz.

Gents' 19 in. square, ½ in. hem, $3.50, $6.00, $9.50, $12.00 per doz.

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R.M.S. "Niagara" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "Makura" (13,500 tons)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
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DRAMATIC CLUB AT HARVARD GIVES PLAY

Harvard Dramatic Club's seventeenth production, "The Mission of the Dammed," drama in four acts by Miss Margaret Wright, Radcliffe special, for the first time, evening of Dec. 12, 1916, in the Hasty Pudding Theater, Cambridge. The performance will be repeated in the same place this evening and in Copley Hall, Boston, tomorrow evening. The cast:

Arthur Crimmins.....E. H. Morse '20
Wallace Miller .....P. M. Hamilton '20
Edna Holmes,
Miss Mary Elizabeth Marsh
Nelson Marns.....J. W. D. Seymour '17
Faith Stuart.....Miss M. Louise Perry
Rev. Mr. Holmes.....E. P. Goodnow '17

Miss Wright's theme is the virtue of unselfish work as a means of character building. Specifically she is concerned with work of community value as a channel permitting the useful release of the energies of persons disappointed in life, energies that vain rebellion would otherwise waste. The protagonist of this theme is Nelson Marns, who loved Faith Stuart's mother, but never told his love. He finds useful work to do in promoting a bee-line canal project that will save the people of Milton the heavy freight charges extorted by a circuitous railroad that now serves the town of Milton, N. Y. Other characters concerned are Crimmins, who controls the railroad; Mrs. Holmes, an unhappy wife who allowed her husband, the Rev. Frederick Holmes, to think she had passed away; Faith Stuart and Wallace Miller.

When the play opens Holmes is about to marry Faith. Mrs. Holmes turns up. Marns comforts Faith and asks her to help him put through the canal. Mrs. Holmes, given a wholesome new outlook by the spectacle of Marns' courage, lobbies at Albany for the passage of the canal's charter bill, with the somewhat reluctant aid of her husband. In the end the charter is signed, and Marns justifies the confidence he has built up in his idea among the townspeople. The exact final assortment of couples is none too clearly shown or motivated, but the presumption is that Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have become adjusted at last, and that Marns will marry Faith.

During the course of the play, also, Crimmins' weakling spy, Miller, acquiries self-respect as a worker under Marns and as a friend of Faith. Crimmins is wholly downed in the end when Mrs. Holmes "bluffs" him on a wager, and gains time with talk while her husband sells her pearl necklace to make good the funds Marns has taken from the company bank to buy coal for the needy villagers.

Here is a strong, significant theme. The merit of its working out lies in the sincerity of handling, a sincerity which often triumphs over formlessness and lack of clearness. The play could be tightened and cleared up vastly if recast in the form of half as many incidents, using all the present material but halving the number of exits and enters in the second, third and fourth acts. The form of the first act is creditable novice work. The characterization is clear cut and the dialogue, apart from too frequent lapses into sententiousness, serves. The local color is well taken care of, and the episodes are interesting.

The situations alter almost as fast as in motion picture plays. Now the "movies" can't hold a scene, while the stage of the spoken word can. That is why the material should be rearranged and more made of the character clash possibilities in scenes having each their own beginning, growth, climax and denouement. The production is creditable, the stage management generally is good, and Miss Marsh and Mr. Seymour do distinguished work for nonprofessionals. Miss Perry was good in her later scenes as Faith.

CITY CANDIDATES PRESS CAMPAIGN BEFORE VOTERS

Candidates for the City Council and the School Committee are pressing their interests today upon the voters with increasing vigor, for the issues are being drawn more closely between the forces of good government and the reactionary influences in the city administration.

Francis J. W. Ford, David T. Montague, Patrick F. O'Keefe, candidates for the City Council, and Henry Abrahams, Michael H. Sullivan and Michael H. Corcoran, candidates for the School Committee, addressed the Mt. Hope Citizens Association, Charlestown Improvement Association, People of Zion M. E. Church in Roxbury, and the Roxbury Board of Trade last night. The candidates for the council addressed several other meetings.

At the forum at Columbus Avenue and Northampton Street last night Mr. Abrahams said that if elected he would insist, first, on the election of a superintendent, who shall cooperate with the School Committee; and, secondly, on an itemized budget for the schools, and a monthly report to the citizens of Boston on the expenditures of the School Department.

Mr. Montague accused the Mayor of preferring men in the City Council who will be of aid to him in his campaign for reelection as Mayor. He held that it would be safer and wiser to elect men "who will favor measures which they think to be right and wise, without regard to the source from which they come, and who will oppose the attempt by any one to use any part of the city machinery for any purposes but for the good of the people."

Judge Sullivan urged the necessity of the continued education of children. "I believe that education should not end with graduation," he said. "The number of children who leave school upon receiving a diploma from the grammar school makes me wish sometimes that diplomas were never invented. We should make the child believe that he never graduates. New York is devoting its attention to that work, and the attendance at the high schools has increased over 100 per cent."

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—Spectacle, 8.
Colonial—Otis Skinner, 8:15.
Copley—"The Admirable Crichton," 8:10.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Majestic—"Bunker Bean," 8:15.
Park Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Somebodys Luggage," 8:15.
Shubert—"You're in Love," 8:20.
Tremont—"Betty," musical comedy, 8.
Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Boston Opera House, 2; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Shubert, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

SHIPPING NEWS

Men from the Atlantic Works, East Boston, are aboard the Leyland liner Cambrian, anchored in the stream today, repairing the low pressure cylinder bushing, which was found to be broken when the liner was half a mile past Boston Light on the way to London Tuesday evening. The vessel returned for repairs and will sail again tonight, according to officials of the company. Cargo includes 82,925 bushels of wheat, 9156 boxes and 1075 barrels of apples, and quantities of provisions, flour and empty shells.

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish at the fish pier today continue high, and receipts of fish are light. One vessel arrived in time to sell its catch at the early auction, the steam trawler Ripple with 56,300 pounds. Quotations per hundredweight: Haddock $7.50 per hundredweight, steak cod $13.75, market cod $7, pollock $4.75, large hake $8.50, and medium hake $6.50.

Receipts of fish at Gloucester today include the schooner Lillian, from Maine ports with cured fish, and gill netters with 30,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock. A few of the larger netters put out this morning.

Tilefish sold in New York today for 4½@5 cents per pound, three trips being in, the Stranger having 8000 pounds, F. E. Prescott 18,000, and Elk 30,000. The William Morse with 22,000 arrived late Tuesday.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Steamers Arlington, Michelson, Newport News; Everett, Giles, Newport News; Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore, via Newport News and Norfolk.

Tugs Kate Jones, Simmons, New York; Portland, Portland.

Cleared

Steamers Limon, Trefry, Havana, and Port Limon; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News; Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.

FIREMEN TO PRESS TWO-PLATOON PLAN

Bills giving the firemen of Massachusetts the two-platoon system and placing a tax of 2 per cent on the receipts of insurance companies of the Commonwealth, the proceeds to be devoted to pension funds for firemen, were discussed yesterday at the meeting of the legislative and executive committees of the Massachusetts state branch, A. F. of L., at the Old South Building. The Russell Fire Club of Boston and the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association were represented. It was voted to present these two measures to the next Legislature and insist upon their enactment.

Lewis P. Stickel, retiring president of the Russell club, and Fred Gould, director of the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association, represented these organizations at the meeting and explained in detail the bills, which will be placed on the calendar of the Massachusetts state branch.

MOORFIELD STOREY TALKS

In an address on "Lawlessness" before members of the Boston City Club and Bar Association last night, Moorfield Storey declared that more laws are made and broken in the United States than in any other country in the world. He stated that respect for the law, by both officials and citizens of the United States, was declining. Mr. Storey compared the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone by the United States with the occupation of Belgium by Germany. He also declared that the action of the President of the United States in Guatemala, Haiti and Santo Domingo was both unconstitutional and lawless, as troops were landed on foreign soil without permission of Congress.

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DIAMONDS
Special Holiday Offer $25

TIFFANY BELCHER | MAN'S RING | TIFFANY SOLITAIRE
These diamonds are finest white color and cut on correct methods to show the greatest brilliancy. Other rings at
$35, $50, $75, $100 up to $1000
Call and look at these rings.
41 SUMMER ST. next Hovey's

CHINESE ECONOMY IS DESCRIBED BY PEKIN ATTACHE

In answer to the question whether the people of the United States in their effort to solve the so-called high cost of living, might not learn something from the economies practised by the Chinese, Julean Arnold, the American commercial attache at Pekin, who is now on a business trip through America, says that there is scarcely anything that can contribute to food, clothing and shelter in China which is not utilized in some way, and that the only thing of which the Chinese are prodigal is time.

To be sure the Chinese make use of articles of food which might not be agreeable to the palate of western civilization, such as year-old eggs, sesamum seed oil as a substitute for olive oil, and dried bamboo sprouts for potatoes or other root products.

Yet Mr. Arnold says that he has eaten year-old eggs and found them fairly palatable. These eggs are boiled hard, packed in clay and allowed to mellow or ripen just as some varieties of cheese are allowed to remain for a year or two. Raw eggs, that is the unprepared variety, sell for 5 cents a dozen in China, and that country exports 400,000,000 annually, some of them reaching America.

Mr. Arnold is not in America to introduce Chinese goods into the markets of the United States, but to induce American business men and American merchants to venture more into China with their goods.

The chance for American goods, and especially for American mill machinery in China at the present time, is, according to Mr. Arnold, an unusually attractive one, and a chance which may not come again for many years. He points out that the company or the nation which first standardizes its goods or its methods of manufacture in China has a clear field for some years to come. Western methods, western goods and western machinery are only found along that fringe of the Chinese Empire which borders on the coast, but with the extension of the railroads into the interior, these western ideas will go along and the people of China are ready and eager for such development.

REAL ESTATE

John H. Lyons has purchased from Francis C. Welch et al., deed coming through W. Parker Morse, the mercantile property located at 216 and 218 Milk Street on 1219 square feet of land, extending through to 109 Central Street, in the wholesale district. The property carries a total assessment of $26,200, of which $23,200 applies on the land, and balance on a 4½-story brick building.

Title also has been passed from Rosalind G. Rogers to George E. Sturtevant, conveying a block of five three-story brick houses situated 4 to 12 Fairweather Street between Harrison Avenue and Reed Street, South End. The total assessment is $15,000 including $3000 on 3935 square feet of land.

DORCHESTER AND HYDE PARK

Papers have been placed on record in the purchase of a frame residence property at 347 Columbia Road, corner of 4 Hamilton Street, Dorchester. Mary G. Dooley purchased from the Hub Real Estate Corporation, deed coming through George H. Holden. Total assessed valuation is $10,500 of which $7200 applies on 14,138 square feet of land.

Samuel Caruso and wife are the new owners of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 10,000 square feet, located at 55 Sunnyside Avenue, and extending through to Mother Brook, Hyde Park. Total taxed value is $2300. Deed came from Marion F. George, through Frank L. George.

PURCHASED ON BOYLSTON ST.

John W. Flavin has taken title to an improved property at 651 Boylston Street opposite the Public Library, with the intention of remodeling the four-story brick building for business purposes. There is a land area of 2688 square feet carrying a tax value of $44,400, the total assessment being $5600. Josephine M. Bush conveyed the title.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Commonwealth Ave., 799 rear, Ward 25; J. E. Cousens Co., Harold Brooks; brick machine shop.
Windemere Rd., 13, Ward 17; Arthur H. Warner, F. A. Norcross; brick garage.
Riverway, 374, Ward 14; A. C. Caplan, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements.
Commonwealth Ave., 805, 779, Ward 25; J. E. Cousens Coal Co., Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick waiting rooms.
Gardner St., 262, Ward 23; Highland Co-operative Ice Co.; frame ice house.
Courtland Rd., 7, Ward 21; Chas. L. Kline, S. S. Levy; frame dwelling.
Robin St., 67 rear, Ward 23; H. E. Holbrook, W. H. Cox; frame garage.
Annabel St., 21, Ward 11; A. N. Douse, A. C. Wood; frame dwelling.
South St., 19-21, Ward 5; Grant Walker; alter mercantile.
Dartmouth St., 194, Ward 7; Walter Channing; alter store and dwelling.
Broad St., 104, Ward 5; H. Nash et al., trs.; alter mercantile.

TYPE DESIGNING TOPIC OF LECTURE BEFORE PRINTERS

Type designing was explained by Frederic W. Goudy of New York at a meeting of the Society of Printers at the City Club, Boston, last night. Mr. Goudy made particular reference to modern private types. A brief general statement of the Roman forms was given in which the speaker traced the development of modern type from the old Roman capitals and cursives. At first, he said, the square capital was used, inspired by the demands of the cutting tool, and then manuscript writers adapted the square capital to more easy execution and evolved a rounder form which is intermediate between the capital and cursive. With the decline of the Roman empire other nations developed their own styles, until, by the Thirteenth Century, Gothic formed on the old Roman types was dominant.

"At the invention of printing," he said, "two styles of writing were in use, so there came two styles of type, Roman and 'black letter.' Gradually the Roman succeeded in doing away with the 'black letter.' Early types were more legible than now, as whatever was difficult for the pen to shape was dropped and the form simplified. Nicolas Jensen, a Frenchman living in Venice in 1470, began cutting the fine font of Roman type which has been the inspiration for all good types since. The letters are bold and in perfect symmetry and accord in combination."

After classing types into Italian (Roman) and Gothic the speaker proceeded to discuss art in letters, saying: "Art in letters does not so much consist in beauty of individual characters, but rather the art to arrange and compose letters in a beautiful way." Essentials of letters, he said, are legibility, beauty and character. Mr. Goudy closed by giving examples of his particular method of design.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS IN BUSINESS MEETING

Many members and visitors were in attendance upon the meeting in Masonic Temple yesterday of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Massachusetts. Arthur D. Prince, grand high priest, presided. In the morning the first three chapter degrees were exemplified and in the afternoon the Royal Arch degree was worked. Lorenzo L. Green and Raymond T. Sewall, grand lecturers, had charge of these exemplifications. The night session was the business meeting of the Grand Chapter.

According to the report of the grand secretary there are 83 chapters with a membership of 25,599 in the State, a gain of 1313.

The election at night resulted in the reelection of Mr. Prince as the occupant of the Grand East for another year. His installation was conducted by Past Grand High Priest Blake, who is an officer of the General Grand Royal Arch chapter of the United States.

MASONIC TEMPLE PLANNED

LEXINGTON, Mass. — Simon W. Robinson Lodge, A. F. and A. M., is planning for a new temple. Historic Hall, facing Lexington Green, has been purchased and plans made for remodelling the hall by the addition of wings, making a large chamber with a seating capacity of about 500. The committee for the work is made up of Richard Engstrom, Hallie C. Blake, Leroy S. Brown, Clarence P. Johnson, Clifford W. Pierce and Charles H. Miles, ex-officio.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN TO MEET

Mrs. Kate Upson Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., will address the next meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at the Hotel Bellevue on Dec. 20 at 3 p. m. Announcement is also made that arrangements are being completed for a reunion at the Parker House on Feb. 20.

CAMPAIGN GIFT EXPLAINED

In a letter sent to Attorney-General Attwill yesterday James J. Storrow, who, according to the sworn statement of the Massachusetts national Democratic campaign committee, contributed $2000 to that organization, sets forth that his contribution was sent direct to the national committee. Inasmuch as contributions from individuals to the national committee are not limited he pleads not guilty to any violation of the State Corrupt Practice Act.

The Seal of Quality
Gilt Crest
A Useful Gift!
Christmas—"just around the corner"—prompts us to recommend a most appropriate and welcome gift—the
"Gilt Crest"
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs
(Made in Ireland)
For Men and Women
$1.50
For Box of Six
IRISH Flax Handkerchief, beautifully hemstitched, and of very soft texture. The men's handkerchiefs have one-quarter and one-half inch hems; the women's one-eighth inch hems.
Exceptionally good values.
Gilchrist Company
Washington and Winter Streets

Christmas Gifts That He Will Like
WHAT Christmas Gift carries so much warmth with it, as a *Stein-Bloch Overcoat?* From father to son, or from sister to brother, or from you to yourself, this is the most sensible present.
Then, there are my Christmas Cravats, Hosiery, Mufflers, Gloves, Shirts, Evening Jewel Sets, Sticks, Traveling Bags and Slippers and dozens of other articles of the high quality for which this shop is favorably known.
Write or call for my *"Quick-Pick Gift Guide,"* a helpful leaflet to the doubtful.
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THE
Cecilia Society
CHALMERS CLIFTON, Conductor
Opening Concert Season of 1916-1917
SYMPHONY HALL
Thursday, Dec. 14th, at 8:15
SOLOISTS:
MARCELLA CRAFT, Soprano
WILLARD FLINT, Bass
BERNARD FERGUSON, Baritone
Cecilia Chorus—Orchestra of 65
PROGRAM:
Sleepers, Wake! - - - - Bach
Selections, Requiem - - - Brahms
Aria from Madama Butterfly - Puccini
The Peace Pipe - - - Converse
(First time in Boston)
SECOND CONCERT:
February 14, in Jordan Hall, pieces by Palestrina, Vittoria and others; a cappella, with Mme. Povla Frisch as soloist.
THIRD CONCERT:
April 12, in Symphony Hall: "The Damnation of Faust," by Berlioz, with orchestra. Soloists to be announced.
Season Subscriptions - - - - - $5.00
Single Concert Tickets, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 50 Cents
On sale at Symphony Hall, Boston Music Co. and Herrick's.

SYMPHONY HALL
Handel and Haydn Society
Chorus of Society Orchestra Organ Solo Singers
EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor
H. G. TUCKER, Organist
MESSIAH
TWO PERFORMANCES
Sunday, Dec. 17, at 7.30: Mrs. LITTLEFIELD, Miss MILLER, Mr. MILLER, Mr. GLENN
Monday, Dec. 18, at 7.45: Mrs. SCOTNEY, Miss MILLER, Mr. MILLER, Mr. GLENN
Tickets $2.00, $1.50 and $1.00. On Sale.

JORDAN HALL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 16, AT 3
BAUER PIANO RECITAL
Schumann-Chopin Program
Tickets $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Symphony Hall.

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3 P. M.
GLUCK AND ZIMBALIST
(Soprano) (Violinist)
Only Boston Joint Recital This Season
Tickets, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
On sale—Box Office and Herrick's.

The
VOCALION COMPANY
VOCALION HALL
In BOSTON, 190 Boylston Street
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Style G $100
Aeolian-Vocalion
THE PHONOGRAPH OF RICHER TONE THAT YOU CAN PLAY
REGARDLESS of price, there is no other phonograph that equals the Aeolian-Vocalion in true musical expression.
Its wonderfully smooth, large-volumed tone is rich in bass, clear in treble, and perfect in balance. You never have heard music from a phonograph so *real*, so true, in every subtle beauty, as The Aeolian-Vocalion brings forth from your records. Elegant simplicity of design and fine finish make the Vocalions as handsome as they are musically efficient.
The Wonderful Graduola
with its delicate and practical control of tone, doubles the pleasure-giving power of the phonograph. By its aid you literally may *sing* or *play*, guided by the skill of great musicians. This revolutionary device is exclusive with the Vocalion.
Aeolian Vocalion Prices
Without Graduola $35 to $75
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ALL MODELS OF THE VOCALION SOLD ON LIBERAL CHARGE TERMS
Demonstration gladly given to all interested

GERMAN REVIEW OF RECENT FIGHTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—A review of the recent fighting, entitled "The Somme and Transylvania," has been issued from the German main headquarters and placed at the disposal of the German press.

The Battle on the Somme, it declares, was meant to decide the war, and was planned by the Entente on the greatest possible scale. It aimed at effecting the complete breakdown of the German western front, and the consequent relinquishment of the pledges held by Germany in the west, the general situation having compelled the enemy to strive with every means at his disposal for such a victory. The battle, the review continues, has now lasted four months, and is still dragging on, but there can no longer be a question of a decisive battle in the classic sense, "the battle is devoid of any decisive importance beyond the radius of the individual engagements on the Somme"; despite violent attacks the enemy achieved only partial successes during October, and since the great battle that raged between Sept. 25 and 27 the offensive has been held up for the second time.

What, asks the review, has the enemy attained, and what has he paid for it? The French and English together have won back some 300 square kilometers of French soil, a district comprising no place of importance and no strategic point d'appui. They have not even obtained possession of the two small towns whose names owe a certain fame to former German victories, Peronne and Bapaume; not to mention the more distant objectives of St. Quentin and Cambrai. Their capture, it is true, would by no means have signified a decision, but it would have brought within range of attainment the immediate object of the enemy, the pressing back of our front over a really important stretch of hostile territory. As for the losses suffered by the enemy in obtaining his "scanty gain," the review estimates those of the British at 400,000 men, and those of the French at 180,000 men, making a total of some 600,000, or 2000 men to each square kilometer of desolate French territory regained.

The recognition of the terrible disparity between these sacrifices and the result obtained has led the enemy, the review continues, to deny his initial intentions, and to claim as his object the much more moderate one of rendering it impossible for the Central Powers fully to restore to their whole conduct of the war the offensive force "apparently wrested from them temporarily," and also to turn against the new enemy who had been goaded into attacking them meanwhile. After sketching month by month the course of the Somme fighting, the review contends that the position at the end of October proved that the combined forces of England and France had not succeeded in crushing the German troops in that section, and thereby in shaking the German western front. That is the reply of the German warriors on the Somme, it reads, to the object of the hostile Somme offensive, which has already been greatly modified of late.

As to the enemy's second modified object, namely, that of engaging so many troops on the western front that Germany would be unable to deal effectively with Rumania, the review proclaims: Our answer to this question was that we maintained the western front unshaken, and could nevertheless liberate sufficient forces not only to bring to a standstill the Russian massed attack, but to wrest from the enemy the spoil he had seized, and to assist the Bulgarians in recovering the territory of which they had been dispossessed at the Danube delta. The entrance gates to Rumania, the Balkan passes are already in our hands. The plan of our enemies to defeat our allies in the southeast one after another with the help of Rumania, to cut our communications with Constantinople, to obtain possession of the Turkish capital, and thereby to repair the breach in their lines of encirclement, has failed. Our reply so far to the second decisive question of the Entente has been a conquered Dobrudja, and a liberated Transylvania.

JOHN DILLON ON IRISH RECRUITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking at Whitefield's Tabernacle lately, on "Ireland and Her Relations to the Great War," Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said those people were wholly and disastrously wrong who assumed that Ireland could be dealt with on the same basis as Great Britain. To secure the right response from Ireland, he maintained, they had to touch the heart and fire the imagination of the Irish people, and could only do so by impressing them with the conviction that they were trusted. In this connection, he mentioned the interview which he and Mr. Redmond had with Lord Kitchener at the War Office on Aug. 6, 1914, and declared that every proposal they made was ignored, and for the first six months of the war recruiting in Ireland was in the hands of the ascendancy party. There was great enthusiasm in Ireland for the first six months of the war, because Irishmen were not and never had been cowards, and had the recruiting been properly conducted, a very much larger number of recruits would have been obtained. Mr. Dillon enumerated some of the snubs with which Irishmen had put up in their efforts to play a part in the war. These were lately admitted by Mr. Lloyd George and others in the Irish debate in the Commons. No Roman Catholic or Nationalist was allowed to be an officer in the Ulster division, Mr. Dillon declared. He did not quarrel with that, but when the Irish division was formed, though 85 per cent of the rank and file were Roman Catholics, 95 per cent of the officers were Protestants. That was what Ireland had to endure. Instead of her heart being appealed to, she was rebuffed, snubbed and insulted and treated like a hostile country. The formation of the coalition Government, Mr. Dillon held to be another source of trouble. Ireland's recent misfortunes he attributed in the first place to the stupidity of the War Office and in the second place to the stupidity of the Government. The effect of the coalition Government which many of those responsible for creating it, he was amused to note, were now trying night after night to tear to pieces, had been to muzzle Parliament by restricting responsible criticism. With all its drawbacks and weaknesses, he regarded the party system as the only machine of liberty they had, and if the coalition had been a misfortune for Great Britain it had been fatal to Ireland.

The Government, in spite of their most urgent representations, made Sir Edward Carson a member of the Cabinet, and the effect had been that tens of thousands of young Irishmen felt that they had been sold again and that his inclusion meant the end of home rule. Mr. Dillon declared that it would be ridiculous to talk about forcibly applying conscription to Ireland. He asked if its advocates proposed to apply it to Canada, Australia and South Africa? If not, then he would say to them that as the British Parliament had recognized Ireland as a separate nation, Ireland was now in the same position as those Dominions. Ireland, as the result of the depletion of her man power during the last hundred years was like a country desolated by 20 years of war. Had England been just to Ireland in the past, Mr. Dillon maintained, 600,000 or 700,000 of the finest fighting men in Europe would have been with the colors today instead of 100,000. The Irish were a fighting race and did not need any military service acts to drag them into the army, if they were treated in the right way. If they got at the heart of Ireland they would have all the men she could spare.

CAPITAL AND LABOR AFTER THE CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—The relations of capital and labor after the war were discussed by Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, M. P., in a recent address at the Salem Church. He warned his hearers of two possible pitfalls—an export of labor after the war, and an export of capital when peace came. There would no doubt, he said, be a certain restlessness on the part of many men who returned to the common round and the daily task, and if there was any friction at home the danger to the country would be that a certain amount of such labor would seek some other part of the world. It was very desirable that the great textile trades should continue to have their center in and carry on their operations from England as of old—instead of works being set up abroad nearer the places of production and market—because their enormous mercantile marine largely depended upon their in-and-out trade. They must bring food in, and they needed to export manufactures so as to keep freights as low as possible. Regarding the minimum wage question the lecturer urged that in every great trade, there should be a minimum wage fixed every six months, or based on the Board of Trade returns showing the cost of living, and it might be worked on an automatic scale. He would rather see a business closed if it could not pay its operatives a living wage. He also advocated that both employers and employed should be required to belong to respective unions. He knew from the testimony of many employers that they would rather have unions such as existed at present than have to deal with an indiscriminate mass of people. He would give these unions a statutory position, and would have both employers and employed governed by the majority, the minority not having the right to break away. A great danger to the great unions of the present day was the indication of a want of cohesion. There should be arbitration courts for the division of profits between labor and capital, and no strikes should be lawful until the case had been arbitrated upon, and an agreement found impossible.

IN THE LIBRARIES

In connection with the special exhibit of gift books for children now being held at the public library in Worcester, Mass., a printed slip has been issued calling attention to the display and stating: "The Free Public Library makes it a business to know children's books. Let it help you spend your money wisely." The slip contains several bits of advice like the following, which might well be brought home to fathers and mothers everywhere: "The friends made in books are as helpful or harmful as those made in school. Let your children own only the books whose characters are strong, true, worth knowing."

The Worcester library expects this year to distribute circulars in the immigrant colonies of the city explaining briefly the library facilities. Circulars in Syriac and modern Greek are now ready; others will be issued in Russian, Armenian, Polish, Lithuanian and in some other languages commonly understood in Worcester.

The librarian in London, Ont., says he has no hesitation in stating that the most interesting thing the library there is doing at present is interesting hundreds of the children of the city in the use of the library for their pleasure and profit. In years to come it will be these children, grown up, who will make the great educated reading public with whom the public library will have to deal.

On Jan. 5 the player piano music roll department of the St. Louis public library will complete its first year. The department has been a great success; starting with a donation of 50 rolls it now has 2400 pieces of music in circulation. The rolls are taken from the library under the same regulations that govern the circulation of books, and Saturday is a heavy day, as patrons apply for records then so that they may enjoy them on Sunday. The average number of calls is 90 each day. The department seems to be particularly popular with children. A few persons, attendants say, visit the department who cannot read, and who therefore have to have assistance in selecting their favorite pieces.

The department is maintained solely through donations, a majority of these coming from the patrons, many of whom after hearing a selection played many times in their own home, take it to the library so that others may have the opportunity to borrow it. At first most of the donated pieces were of the 65-note variety but now nearly all are 88-note.

The librarian, Arthur E. Bostwick, says that the department has proved a great drawing card for the library; that many who come to take out music become interested in books and magazines. Mr. Bostwick believes that a phonograph record department would be equally popular, and this innovation may be tried a little later.

The Texas State Historical and Library Commission has framed amendments to the county free library law so that free library facilities may be granted to a greater number of the rural population. By amendment it is provided that in any precinct or part of the county the commissioners shall order an election on petition of 100 or more qualified voters, such election to be on the question of whether a free library shall be established, and to be determined by a majority vote instead of a two-thirds, as under the present law. Another amendment would provide for a maintenance tax not to exceed 5 cents on the $100 valuation of all taxable property in the county outside of incorporated cities and towns already supporting a free library.

Dr. Dawson Johnston, city librarian in St. Paul, Minn., has with the opening of a library in a wholesale house made a start on a system of branch libraries to be established in the mercantile concerns of the city. This library contains books on travel, industrial subjects and fiction, and was begun at the request of the business firm itself. Other branches in stores and factories will be opened as rapidly as possible. It is hoped in this way to reach many persons who do not have time to go to the central library for books.

An interesting paragraph in the last annual report of the Pratt Institute Free Library states that by inclosing the southwest corner of the open-shelf room for the accommodation of a small library chosen from the notable books of all literature, a new aspect has been given to the circulating department. A new and vital interest also has arisen here, both among the borrowers who discover that they may herein gain at a glance a survey of literature, and equally among the staff who have been called upon, as never before, to direct inquirers into the association of the great writers of all time. The alcove has been a conspicuous achievement in this department, promising indefinite expansion as its value and meaning get increasing recognition.

The annual report for the Libraries and Arts Committee of the city of Leeds says: "The libraries have been extensively used during the war for the circulation of a large number of placards, pamphlets and leaflets, in connection with the recruiting campaign of the army, and on the necessity of the nation exercising thrift. The central committee of National Patriotic Organizations sought the aid of the libraries in their work, and several thousands of their publications on the importance of the public studying the deeper causes which led to the present European war were distributed over the counter by the staff. Many of the regular readers and students are away on military or naval service, while others are occupied with munition making."

APPRECIATION OF SHAKESPEARE IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the correspondence column of The Times' literary supplement occurs a letter addressed to Sir Sidney Lee, and contributed by him, from The Bharat Natya Samaj, Poona (City) India.

It states that at the annual gathering of dramatists and actors held under the auspices of Bharat Natya Samaj on May 20, 1916, at Poona, presided over by Mr. S. B. Mujumdar, proprietor of a well-known opera company, named Kirloskar Sangit Mandali, a special resolution was passed regarding the celebrations for Shakespeare at Stratford-on-Avon, the poet's birthplace. The resolution was proposed by Mr. S. N. Chapekar M. A., LL. B., and seconded by Rao Saheb G. W. Kanitkar, retired sub-Judge, and Mr. S. K. Damle B. A., LL. B. It runs thus:

"English education has acquainted us with the works of this great poet, William Shakespeare, which have helped the present writers of Marathi dramas to improve their writings.

"Most of the great poet's works are either translated or adapted, which are very beautifully performed on the Indian stage. Some of the Indian actors have very skilfully represented the great characters of Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, etc.

"The Bharat Natya Samaj is, therefore, very thankful for the benefit which this great poet's works have given to Indian stage, and sends its congratulations for the great festival which is done at the poet's birthplace.

"The resolution will be kindly sent to the secretary of the festival committee." For this act of kindness I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient, etc. ANNANT VAMAN BARVE, Working Secretary.

RETAIL SHOE DEALERS MEET

Trade conditions were discussed last night at the meeting of the Retail Shoe Dealers Association at the Boston City Club. A number of speakers urged the necessity of preparedness to meet the conditions resulting from high prices and the possible conditions of the future.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO MEET

Representatives of all branches of the Federal service not organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will attend a meeting Friday evening in Blatchford Hall, Wells Memorial Building, for the purpose of organizing. Among the speakers will be R. E. Peabody, national organizer of the Federal Employes' Unions; Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the A. F. of L.; P. Harry Jennings, president of the Boston C. L. U., and Edward P. McGrady.

JOHN WANAMAKER — PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

The EMERSON ANGELUS $675

MUSIC Brings Back the Christmas Days of Long Ago

Brings them back with a vividness that is delightful

Only music can do this. Only music can make you feel the old wonder, dream the old dreams, thrill anew with the old gladness. We do not know how much we carry in our hearts until music releases from their resting places the memories of days long gone.

* * *

What would please *Mother* more than a player-piano — a player-piano *Mother* can play? There were no player-pianos when *Mother* was a girl. *Then*, music in the home was only to be had after years of patient practice. *Now*, the player-piano makes artist-musicians of us all.

A Player-Piano, Then, for Mother for Christmas

—a Lindeman-player upright at $395;
—a J. C. Campbell grand at $465;
—a Lindeman-Angelus at $550;
—an Ampico Reproducing piano for $585;
—an Emerson-Angelus at $675;
—a Schomacker-Angelus at $850;
—a Knabe Ampico Reproducing piano at ..... $1,100.

It will be like presenting her with the key to a great treasure-house. It will make her far happier than you—not seeing it quite from her viewpoint—can imagine.

A small sum down is all that is required
Pay the balance in small monthly amounts

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Broadway and Ninth, New York

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One item heads most Christmas lists by common consent, for long custom has given a holiday flavor to the very name

Huyler's
Bonbons Chocolates

The only question is one of selection, and a wonderfully complete assortment makes that easy. The Dollar box of delicious assorted chocolates will please all tastes. At our Sales Agencies or Stores, or, if you prefer, sent prepaid for One Dollar.

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1865 *1916*

Established Over Half Century

Fine Furs

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Christmas Gifts

Our assortment includes everything fashionable for the Holidays.

The price range will be found suitable to all varying tastes and purse limitations.

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

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STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS

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HAHNE & Co.

"THE CHRISTMAS STORE HELPFUL"

Broad, New and Halsey Streets, NEWARK, N. J.

Glove Silk Underwear

A Desirable Gift for Women

Our assortments are complete with the choicest qualities and most desired designs, which comprise Envelope Chemises, Camisoles, Knickers, Pantalettes, Union Suits and Vests. An early inspection is invited, while the stock is complete, *so that you may obtain a good selection at these remarkable modest prices.*

Women's Glove Silk Vests, white or pink, $1.69 to $3.25

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It is a useful gift and an answer to your Christmas gift.

All Garments Neatly Boxed

Any of these articles may be used to help you solve gift problems. We box them neatly, ready for you to give.

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THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

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CLEAR AS A BELL

WHEN you buy a Sonora you buy not merely a gift for CHRISTMAS but an instrument that will give YEARS of enjoyment. Remember, Sonora's tone is unequalled. Gold Medal of Honor at Panama-Pacific Exposition. Ten magnificent models.

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Cash discount allowed

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New York Demonstration Salons
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BOSTON, 165 Tremont St. PHILA., 1311 Walnut St.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS TALKING MACHINE IN THE WORLD

PARTICULARS OF A VISIT MADE TO DOUAUMONT FORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Some hint of the conditions which at present are hampering the operations on the western front, is contained in a recent dispatch from the special correspondent of the British press with the French army. The dispatch is dated from Verdun some short time after the French reconquest of the forts of Vaux and Douaumont round about the end of October. Speaking of the district round Douaumont fort he says: The whole country was a network of holes, each hole being the result, not of one, but of several shells, which had fallen in the same spot. Its surface was such mud as has never before been in the history of war. The long slope consists of deep layers of soft, sticky mud, and even at a very great depth it is impossible to find any solid foundation. The clay has been torn up, disintegrated, and, as it were, plowed by big shells to an enormous depth.

We had not come through a barrage fire. The enemy was sending his shells more or less at random over every patch of ground by which he thought that human beings might be trying to pass. From time to time one could distinguish figures lying in such shelter from splinters and weather as a shell crater can offer. At one moment in the earliest and darkest hours of the morning the Germans opened a barrage fire between us and Douaumont. There was a shelter there, and there was nothing for it but to wait until their batteries were tired. An officer came out and insisted on our accepting the hospitality of his shelter.

It was a good deal further on, when, after the barrage had come to an end we reached a point at which Douaumont actually seemed an attainable reality. "Eight hundred yards to go," said the guide. "We shall be there in an hour. It is the worst ground of all, and when we get within 300 yards of the fort we must go quickly, as the Boches fire there continually." My impressions of that last lap to Douaumont are extremely shadowy. Before, I had been falling about once every 10 or 20 paces. Now I began to fall every five steps. It was not that the shell holes were closer together; that would have been inpossible; it was simply that they were deeper, and a false step precipitated one down anything from four to eight feet into the soft mud.

At the end our party became separated into two. We were simply floundering out of one pit into another without any idea of direction. We seemed to be about half-way up the side of an enormous depression 40 or 50 feet deep. The German fire seemed to be growing more violent. That extremely unpleasant shell, the 130 mm., which comes too fast to announce its arrival, was exploding quite near, and we had to crouch close to the side of the depression in which we were to avoid the splinters.

Then a voice called from the darkness, "Here is the entrance to the fort." Unawares we stragglers reached Douaumont, all the time convinced that it was still far away. The huge depression was all that was left of the moat, and we had been trying to climb up the fort itself. Douaumont has received more heavy shells than it is possible to estimate, certainly a far greater weight of metal than the engineers who designed and built it ever imagined it would have to resist. Yet the basement of the fort was intact. Its outlying works have suffered severely or have been swept away; its upper story has been pierced through in one place, and in another a large hole has been made in its side, but this last damage is the work of French, not German, shells.

The enemy's famous 420 has done its utmost to wreck Douaumont, and has failed. The French 400s—16 in.—which have hit the fort have caused really serious injury to its massive fabric, so far as concerns the upper story. It would seem that in practice the French 400 mm. has proved itself a considerably more powerful weapon than that 420 mm. which was at the beginning of the war almost worshiped in Germany as the conqueror of Namur, Antwerp, and Maubeuge. If the German attacks Douaumont again he will find that the machine guns that he left behind him when he departed, fearing an explosion as a result of the French 400s, have been placed in quite new and far more advantageous points of vantage. The garrison is provisioned for a seige with every necessity of war to an extent that it never was when it was in German hands.

The commandant, after showing us his precious stores, took us to see the work of the French 400s. One of them broke clean through the upper story of the fort, making a hole like a lift well, and, though it did no harm to the galleries, it interrupted all communications between the east and west of the fort on that story. The French engineers, however, as soon as the fort was captured, set to work to restore communication, and it is now possible to go from one end of the fort, which is a very large one, to the other as easily as before. It was this shell that ignited a stock of grenades and persuaded the enemy that the fort was on the point of blowing up. The German garrison at once withdrew.

GERMAN PAPER ON NEW PROCLAMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany — An article in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung on the new Polish kingdom says:

Germany and Austria-Hungary have made an historical decision. They have determined on the formation of a Polish State. A hundred years have passed since the European powers at the Vienna congress removed the main body of Poland from the circle of western culture and placed it in Russia's hands. It is not the "protectors of small nations" who are now restoring to this country its historical development, but the two powers against whom the hatred of the whole world has been falsely aroused in the name of small nations. The western powers have evinced much platonic sympathy for Poland . . . but had the decision fallen otherwise today, had the Russian arms been victorious in the east, the population of Poland would have again dragged its chains from promise to promise for another 100 years without a protest from the western powers. The liberation of Poland is bound up with the victory of Germany and her allies. Only they, and not Russia or the western powers, have a vital interest of their own in the existence of a free Poland. The recognition of this interest, for which the development of Europe in the Twentieth Century presses, has not yet—as we well know—penetrated everywhere in Germany, and it would be mistaken to disguise at this juncture the considerations which prevent many a patriotic man among us from joyfully approving the bold step taken with the issue of the manifesto. Many experiences with the Poles who now and in the future belong inextricably to the Prussian State appear to be unfavorable to the great die we have thrown.

But above all the pros and cons there towers the consideration (Satz) that for the sake of our own future we must not let Poland fall to Russia again. Germany's security demands for all time that Russian armies shall not be able to break into the Empire, separating Silesia from East and West Prussia, from a Poland converted into a military sally port. Not always will good fortune and a Hindenburg be available to check, despite such frontiers, the Russian flood. The population of the vast Empire in the East is annually increased by 3,000,000. Shorter and strongly protected frontiers will be the strongest foundation of peaceful relations with our Russian neighbor. We shall have to regard it as a great gain if in dealing with the developments and tasks of future years of peace we have on our side the Poles, who by virtue of culture, religion and history belonged to the West in the past and must also belong to it in the future.

To the Poles freed from Russian hegemony we offer the possibility of leaning, in a state of their own, on the Central Powers, and of leading, in close alliance with the latter, their political, economic and cultural life. They will make a heavy claim on our assistance in the process, particularly in the immediate future. The Russian hegemony prevented the rise of a Polish official and teaching class, and of a Polish army. It contrived to hold down, to divide, and to distract a land that was striving upwards. Railway and waterway construction has been neglected. Everywhere the foundations of State Administration have first to be constructed. Much has already been accomplished during the occupation with the intelligent cooperation of the Poles, who have also sent into battle military forces for the liberation from the Russian yoke. The Polish legions have already fought gloriously against Russia in many a battle on the side of the Central Powers. The institution of a Polish army is, therefore, nothing new in itself. In permitting the Poles the gradual creation of a force of their own, the Central Powers are fulfilling an ardent wish which is particularly comprehensible in a nation so gifted in military matters. Step for step will the building up of the Polish State system be continued. Hard and difficult work will have to be done, but despite all difficulties the ancient ability of our nation for State construction will attain and help to attain the great aim. Thus in time we shall gain in the new Polish State a stout and friendly neighbor, render Germany secure in the East and obtain a valuable comrade for the future of Europe.

DATE OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT OPENING

TORONTO, Ont.—Although the date of the opening of Parliament has not yet been definitely decided upon by the Cabinet, it is altogether probable that the session will open on Thursday, Jan. 18. It is understood that this date has already been tentatively decided upon by the Government, but final decision will not be made until the return of Sir Thomas White to Ottawa, says the Globe.

It is generally expected in political circles here that this will be the last session of the present Parliament and that dissolution will take place perhaps in March, after interim supply has been passed.

CANADIANS GO TO GREAT BRITAIN

TORONTO, Ont.—Emigration from Canada to Great Britain is, and has been for some time past, very heavy. The Department of Internal Affairs now issues over 100 passports per month which is more than 10 times the number issued before the war, says the Mail and Empire. This means, in effect, that 1000 Canadians are leaving the Dominion for England every month.

WAR OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake, K. C. B., formerly in command of the Indian expeditionary force "d," relative to the operations in Mesopotamia subsequent to April 30, 1916, has been published by the War Office. No operations on a large scale are recorded, but the difficulties of organization are sketched in some detail. The arrival of a Russian patrol is the only outstanding incident of the period. The small force, consisting of three officers and 110 other ranks, arrived unexpectedly on May 20, at Ali Gharbi. The patrol had started from the neighborhood of Karind and had safely executed an adventurous march of some 200 miles, much of it through the Pusht-i-Kuh hills. The officers came to report themselves to the British commander at Basrah, where, by command of the King, they were decorated with the Military Cross, in recognition of their exploit, and of the first meeting of British and Russian troops as allies in the field for 100 years. The patrol left Ali Gharbi on their return journey on June 4, and after skillfully surmounting various difficulties succeeded in reaching their main body in safety.

The difficulties of the country, if any further emphasis is needed at this time, are indicated by General Lake's description of the construction of bunds. During the flood season, he says, from April to June, nine-tenths of the country round Basrah is under water, and in normal years, a continuous belt of flood, from six to nine miles wide and from one to four feet deep, separates the Basrah tract from the higher lying desert country to the southwest. This flood water in 1915 forced its way into and inundated the Makina Masus camp area. This year, in order to meet the needs of the constant stream of troops and stores pouring into Basrah, it was imperative to safeguard from floods the ground space required for camps, hutting, store depots and additional hospital accommodation. This was done by constructing first, a main protective embankment or "bund" from the Tigris at Magil to the higher ground at Shaiba. This "bund" was 11 to 12 miles long, and completely shut off the belt of flood water above referred to.

It was supplemented by a second bund, which branched off from it about two miles from the river, and was carried to the neighborhood of the Zubair Gate of Basrah, some three miles. A series of smaller subsidiary bunds was constructed along the river front and the intermediate creeks. The whole system, covering a total length of some 20 miles, safeguards an area of some 48 square miles in all, and of 1½ square miles at Magil and Makina Masus, which has been adopted as the main camp for troops in and near Basrah. Wharves have been constructed, and ocean-going steamers are now able to come alongside and unload.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—William H. Connell, chief of the Bureau of Highways, who has just finished a thorough study of traffic conditions in this city, in a report says traffic on Broad Street at certain hours of the day is the heaviest in the United States, being greater even that on Ffth Avenue, New York. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening an average of 3400 vehicles pass Arch Street at Broad and the section immediately south from Arch Street to Filbert carries 37 per cent more traffic per hour than Fifth Avenue, New York, which according to a recent estimate by Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan, accommodates about 2500 an hour. This condition is due to the rapid increase of automobiles.

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Not every woman will receive furs among her gifts this Christmas. Not every woman will be so fortunate

But in the event of your giving her furs, why should they not be *furs of distinction* —*Oppenheim Collins & Co.'s* Furs

The pelts of our fur garments are as perfect as nature and the skill of furriers can make them. The models reflect the accepted new thoughts in fur fashions

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There's someone on your list whom such a gift thought exactly fits, and we will deliver, charges prepaid, to any address in the middle or eastern states—Simply enclose your card with P.O. Money Order—a clipping of article desired—giving shipping directions

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Solid Mahogany 14 in. by 24 in. Top $4.75

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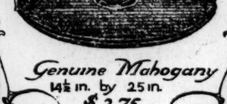

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For mother, aunt, sister or the baby, you will find here extraordinary **BARGAINS** in dainty practical remembrances —**ALL SIZES** (16 years to 56 bust) and **FOR ALL AGES.**

Drastic Reductions
have been made on entire stock of
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to effect quick clearance during our
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

A few items are mentioned below, but you must see the merchandise to appreciate these unusual pre-holiday bargains.

NEGLIGEES (34 to 56 bust)—House or tea gowns; bath, travel or lounging robes. **1.50 to 39.75**

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SPENCERS of fine white Shetland wool; surplice and button front styles with sleeves. Lightweight and warm to wear under suit. Value 3.98, 3.50. Now **2.45 and 1.95**

EXTRA-SIZE CAMISOLES — Choice of 3 handsome styles. Crepe de chine (42 to 56 bust). **2.95 and 3.25**

EXTRA-SIZE PETTICOATS—Washable satin; lace trimmed (to 45 waist and 64 hips). **6.95**

FOR THE BABY—Caps, **.65** up; Sacques, **.98** up; Carriage Straps, **1.35** up; Carriage Covers, **2.85** up; Baskets, **1.25** up, etc.

(Prices According to Size and Materials)

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NEW YORK

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET PRICES HAVE A REBOUND TODAY

Railroads Bright Spot in List and War Issues Recover—Tendency Upward — Boston Somewhat Mixed

There was little of the panicky aspects of yesterday's New York stock market left after business got fairly under way in today's session. Rebounds in prices were fairly numerous at the opening, and the upward tendency of the list became better defined following the first transactions.

As was the case yesterday, even during the slump in the general market, there was decidedly good buying of the railroads, and several of them made substantial advances this morning. The spreads between prices were conspicuous in some of the rails. For instance, Union Pacific showed nearly a point between sales as they came out on the tape. Union Pacific rose nearly two points, and Reading and New York Central were strong.

War stocks recovered. Steel common moved up a large fraction and the coppers were firmer. Utah Copper opened weak, but soon rallied. United States Rubber, Studebaker, Crucible Steel, American Smelting and Central Leather sold substantially higher than they closed yesterday, particularly the last-named issue. Ohio Cities Gas was weak.

Changes in prices in the early Boston stock market today were mixed, with perhaps losses in the majority. Swift was weak, but Osceola and Gulf common were among the gainers.

There was considerable irregularity in price movements as the session progressed. Toward midday a stronger tone developed and some good net gains were recorded at that time. U. S. Steel opened off ¼ at 118 and rose to 119¾ during the first half of the session. Other steel stocks showed gains of 2 points or more. Utah Copper opened off 1⅜ at 112⅝ and advanced 3 points. Ohio Cities Gas, which opened off 2¾ at 108, advanced 3 points. Studebaker opened up 1½ at 118, and after declining to 115⅞ advanced 3 points. Baldwin, American Beet Sugar, Crucible, Maxwell and United Fruit were particularly strong. Central Leather, after opening up 1½ at 103, receded to 102¼ and then advanced more than 3 points.

Union Pacific opened up ½ at 143¼ and advanced to 145 before midday. Reading gained more than 2 points over Tuesday's closing.

American Zinc opened up ½ in Boston at 51 and sold well above 53 before midday. Osceola opened up 2 points at 94 and advanced a point further. Golf common opened up a point at 135 and advanced 3 points further. The coppers generally showed good net gains by midday.

Although there were some recessions in the early afternoon prices held up fairly well. Rock Island was a strong feature of the New York market. The Boston market tone was easy.

LONDON METAL PRICES

LONDON, England—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £142 10s, off £3; futures £136 10s, off £3; electro £164, £4; sales, spot none, futures none. Spot tin £184 5s, off 10s; futures £186 10s, off 15s; straits £184 5s, off 10s; sales, spot tin 200, futures 100 tons. Spot lead £30 10s, unchanged; futures £29 10s, unchanged, spot spelter £27, unchanged; future spelter £53, off £1 10s.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	990	1000
Buckeye Pipe Line	118	122
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115
Ohio Oil	380	385
Prairie Oil & Gas	600	615
South Penn Oil	575	585
Standard Oil, California	362	368
Indiana	840	860
New Jersey	690	700
New York	276	280

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange market: Demand sterling 4.75½, cables 4.76 7-16, franc cables 5.83⅞, checks 5.84⅞, pesetas 21.40@20, kroner 29.59@45, guilders 40⅞@40 13-16, rubles 29.40@30.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Unsettled, probably snow later tonight and Thursday; continued cold; fresh southwest to west winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably snow.

For Northern New England: Generally cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably snow.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ....27 | 10 a. m. 30
12 noon 33

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	28	New Orleans	44
Buffalo	20	New York	28
Chicago	20	Philadelphia	28
Cincinnati	30	Pittsburgh	22
Denver	12	Portland, Me	22
Des Moines	2	Portland, Ore	42
Jacksonville	36	San Francisco	46
Kansas City	4	St. Louis	8
Nantucket	30	Washington	26

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	7:05	High water,	
Sun sets	4:12	1:33 a.m., 1:42 p.m.	
Length of day	9:07	Moon rises, 8:10 p.m.	

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
AjaxRubber	80	82	80	81¼
Alaska Gold	12¾	13	12	12½
Alaska Ju	7¾	8	7¾	8
Allis-Chal	28⅞	30¼	28	29⅞
Allis-Chal pf	87	88½	87	88
AmAgChem	92	92⅛	92	92
Am B Sugar	98½	101½	98½	101½
A B S & F pf	195	195	195	195
Am Can	55⅝	57¼	55⅝	56⅝
Am Can pf	114	114	113	113
Am Car Fy	70¼	72	70⅛	71⅞
Am Cot Oil	52	52	51½	51½
Am H & L	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Am H & L pf	70¼	73½	70¼	73¼
Am IceSec	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛
Am Linseed	21	23	20	20
Am Lins'd pf	52	53½	52	53½
Am Loco	85	87¾	85	86⅞
Am Loco pf	106	106¼	106	106¼
Am Smelt'g	109½	110¾	108¾	110½
Am Steel Fy	68	68¾	67	68¾
Am Sugar	115	115	113¼	113¼
Am Tel & Tel	125¾	126	125¾	125¾
Am Woolen	47⅝	49½	47½	49½
Am Writ pf	59	60½	59	60½
Am Zinc	50⅛	53	50⅛	52⅞
Am Zinc pf	73	73	72	72
Anaconda	89	91¾	88½	91⅝
Asso Oil	70¼	70¼	68	68
Atchison	103¾	104½	103½	104½
Atchison pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
At Coast Li	120	120	119	119
AtGulf ctf	133½	139	133	138⅛
AtGulf pf ctf	70	70½	70	70½
Bald Loco	75	76¼	74	75
Balt & Ohio	83¾	85	83¾	85
B & Ohio pf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
Barrett Co	162	162	162	162
Batopilas	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Beth Steel	585	595	585	590
BFGoodrich	67⅞	70	66	69⅞
Brook R T	82½	82½	82½	82½
Brown Shoe	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
BurnsBros	86	86½	86	86½
Butte & Sup	66⅛	68⅞	65⅝	68⅛
Cal Petrol	23¼	24⅜	23¼	24¼
Cal Petrol pf	53½	55¾	53½	55½
Can Pacific	164½	166¼	164½	166¼
Ct Leather	103	105⅞	102¼	105¼
C Leather pf	115	115	115	115
Ches & Ohio	64	65½	64	65½
CM & St Paul	92	92½	92	92½
CM & StP pf	125	125	125	125
Chi RI & Pac	36¾	39⅝	36⅜	39
Chi RI cfts	34¾	36¼	35¾	36¼
Chan Motor	108	108	108	108
Chi & G West	14½	14½	14	14
C & G West pf	40¼	41⅝	40¼	41⅝
Chi & N W	123⅝	123⅞	123½	123½
Chile Cop	25	26¼	24⅝	25¾
ChinoCop	69⅛	64	61	63¾
C C C & St L	54	54½	54	54½
CCC & StL pf	83	83	83	83
CluPeabody	71½	71½	71½	71½
Col Fuel	49⅝	51⅜	49⅛	51⅜
Col Gas & El	43⅞	47¼	43⅝	47¼
Com Tab & R	48	48½	48	48½
Con Can	95	95	93¾	93¾
Con Gas	132½	134	132⅜	134
ConGasBalt	126	127	126	127
CornProd	24½	25	24	25
CornProd pf	110	110	109⅛	109⅛
Cruc Steel	75¾	78	75¼	78
CrucSteel pf	119⅞	119⅞	119	119
Cuban C Sug	57½	59	55⅝	59
Cuban C S pf	98	98	97⅛	97⅛
Del & Huds	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛
Denver	18½	18½	18½	18½
Denver pf	40¾	42	40	41¾
Det Uni Rys	122	122	122	122
Dome Mins	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞
Driggs-Sea	69⅞	69⅞	69	69
ElStorBat	67½	69	67½	69
Erie	35½	36⅞	35⅜	36
Erie 1st pf	51	51	50⅝	50⅝
Erie 2d pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
Gas Wil & Wic	35	37	34¾	37
GenElectric	176	177	174	177
G Motors pf	120	120	120	120
Granby Min	100	100	99⅞	100
Gt NorOre	39	42¼	39	41¾
Gt Nor pf	116⅝	116⅞	116½	116⅞
Green Can	48	49⅝	48	49⅝
Gulf States	144	155	144	155
Harv Cor	83	83	83	83
Ill Central	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼
Inspiration	62	64	61¾	64
Int Ag Corp	20¾	22	20¾	22
IntAgCorp pf	48	52	48	52
Int Con Cor	17⅜	17½	17⅛	17½
Int C Cor pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
Int Mer Mar	40¾	43½	39⅝	43½
I Mer Mar pf	112⅞	114⅝	111¼	114⅜
In Nickel Ct	44½	45⅜	44	45⅜
In Paper	55½	58	55	55
In Paper pf	102⅛	106	102⅛	104⅞
Kan City So	25⅛	26⅜	25	26⅜
KelleyTires	69¾	69¾	69⅝	69⅝
Kenne Cop	50¼	53	50¼	53
Lack Steel	98½	102	98½	102
Laclede Gas	110¾	111	110¾	111
L E & W pf	48	48	48	48
LeeR & T Ct	31½	31¾	31¼	31¼
Lehigh Val	79½	80⅞	79½	80¾
Long Island	29½	29½	29½	29½
Loose Wiles	24½	24½	24½	24½
Louis & N	130	130	130	130
Mackay pf	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Max Motor	65¼	66¾	64	66¾
Maxwell 1 pf	76	76¾	75	75
Maxwell 2 pf	45⅛	45½	42⅛	44¾
May Co	65	65	65	65
Mex Petrol	101	104	101	104
Miami	41¼	43	41	42½
M & St L New	29½	30¼	29½	30¼
Mo K & T	9¼	10⅜	9⅛	10⅜
Mo K & T pf	19⅛	20½	19⅜	20½
Mo Pacific	16¼	17¾	16¼	17¼
Mo Pac Ct	16¾	18¼	16¾	18¼
Mo Pac wi	33½	35⅜	33¼	35
MoPac wi pf	61	61½	61	61½
Mon Power	104⅛	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
Nat C & S	81	81	81	81
Nat Enamel	31⅞	33⅞	31¾	33¾
Nat Lead	63	64	63	64
Nevada Con	28⅜	29½	27¾	29¾
NY A Brake	156	160	155¼	160
NY Central	104⅝	106¼	104⅝	106¼
N Y C & St L	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
NYC & SL 2pf	62	62	62	62
NY Dock pf	47	47	47	47
N Y N H & H	53	54	52½	54
N & W	135¼	137	135¼	137
North Am	70¼	72⅛	70¼	72
North Pac	109¾	111	109¾	111
N S Steel	136½	137½	135½	137½
O Cities Gas	108	112	108	110
Ont Silver	6	6¼	6	6⅛
O & W	29	31½	29	31
OwensBotM	100	100	99½	99⅝
Pacific Mail	24½	25¾	24½	25½
Pan Am P&T pf	100	100	100	100
Penn	56	56⅜	56	56⅛
Peoples Gas	106	106	106	106
Phila Co	41½	44	41½	44
PittsCoal ctf	46	48⅞	46	48⅞
P Coal pf ctf	112	112	112	112
PittsSteel pf	103	103	102⅞	102⅞
Pressed St	77	80¾	77	80¾
Pullman	163	163½	163	163½
Quicksilver	2½	2½	2	2
Ray Con	28½	30⅞	28½	30¾
Reading	106⅛	107⅞	106	107⅞
Repub I & S	80⅝	84¼	80⅝	84¼
Rep I & S pf	114¼	115	114¼	115
Rumely	18	18¼	18	18¼
Rumely pf	36	36	36	36
Ry Steel Sp	53⅞	55¼	53⅞	55¼
Seabd A L	16	16½	16	16½
Seabd A L pf	37½	37½	37½	37½
Shat Ari	28	29	28	28⅞
Sloss Shef	71	74	71	73
Sloss-Sh pf	100	100	100	100
So Pacific	97⅛	98½	97⅛	98¼
So Ry	28⅝	32⅜	28⅝	32¼
So Ry pf	67⅛	69½	67⅛	69¼
StL & S F wi	26	26¾	26	26¾
St L S W	29	29	29	29
St L S W pf	55	56	55	56
Studebaker	118½	118⅞	115⅛	118⅜
Stutz Motor	62	62	60⅝	61
Texas Co	196	200	196	199
Texas Co rts	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜
Texas Pac	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Third Ave	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50½
Union B & P	13¼	13¼	12¼	12¼
U B & P pf	74½	74½	74½	74½
U B & P new	103	103	100	101¼
Union Pac	143¼	145⅜	143¼	145⅛
UnionPac pf	84	84	83¾	83¾
UnitedFruit	155	158¾	155	158¼
UnRysSF	11½	11¾	11¼	11¾
UnRysSF pf	24	24½	24	24½
U S C I P	23½	24	23½	24
U S C I P pf	55	55	55	55
U S Realty	33	33	34	33
U S R & R	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
U S Rubber	66	67	65½	66¾
U S S & R	71½	71¾	71⅛	71¾
U S Steel	118	120¼	118	119⅞
U S Steel pf	121⅛	121½	121⅛	121⅛
UtahCopper	112⅝	116⅝	112⅝	116¼
UtahSc	23¼	24⅜	23	24
V-C Chem	45½	46⅝	45	45¾
V I C & C	56⅞	57	56¾	57
Wabash	15⅝	15¾	15½	15¾
Wabash pf A	57	57	55⅞	56¾
Wabash pf B	30	30⅞	30	30⅞
W Maryland	27	29	27	28⅞
West Union	100⅜	103	100⅜	102⅞
Westinghse	56⅞	58	56½	57⅞
W & L E wi	22½	22¾	20½	22½
W & L E 1st wi	52½	52½	51	51½
White Motor	52¼	52¼	51⅝	52
Willys-Over	36⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜
W-O pf	98	98	98	98
Wis Cent	52	52	49	51⅞
Woolworth	137½	138	137½	138
Wor Pump	33	33	33	33

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	4½	4½	4¼	4½
Ahmeek	110	110	110	110
Alaska	12½	12¾	12¼	12½
*Allouez	68	68	66½	67½
Amoskeag	74	74	74	74
Am Pneu	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
Am AgCh	90	90	90	90
Am AgCh pf	102½	103	102½	103
Am Pneu pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
AmSugar	115	115	115	115
†Am Tel	125¾	126	125⅝	125⅝
Am Tel rts	2 1-32	2 1-16	2 1-32	2 1-16
Am Wool pf	96	96	96	96
Am Zinc	51	53½	50½	53½
Am Zinc pf	75	75	73⅛	75
Anaconda	88½	91¼	88½	91¼
Ariz Com	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14¾
AtlGulf & WI	135	139½	134¾	139½
Atl Gulf pf	70½	70½	70	70½
Bost Eleva	79	79	79	79
Bos & Ma pf	55	56	55	55
Butte & Bala	2 5-16	2 5-16	2¼	2 5-16
Butte & Sup	66¼	68	66¼	68
Cal & Ariz	81	82	81	82
Cal & Hecla	565	570	565	568
Centennial	22	22	22	22
ChicJunc pf	106	105	105	105
Chino	61	62⅛	61	62⅛
Cop Range	70	72¼	69¾	72¼
Cuban Cem	22	22	22	22
DalyWest	3	3	3	3
Davis Daly	5⅜	5½	5⅛	5¼
East Boston	8½	8½	8½	8½
East Butte	17	17⅓	16½	17
Edison Elec	225	225½	225	225½
Fitchburg pf	74½	75	74½	75
Franklin	9½	10	9½	9½
Granby	100	100	100	100
Green-Can	43	43	48	48
Hancock	18	18½	17¾	18⅜
Helvetia	90c	90c	90	90c
Indiana	4	4	4	4
Inspiration	62½	62½	62½	62½
Int Port Ce	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
Int Port Ce pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Isl Cr Coal	66	67	66	67
Isle Royale	35⅜	35½	35	35
Keweenaw	5	5	5	5
LakeCopper	13	14½	13	14
La Salle	5	5¼	5	5¼
Mason Val	6	6	6	6
Mass	15	15¾	15	15¾
Mass Elec	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mass Elec pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
MassGas	93½	94¼	93½	94
Mass Gas pf	80	80½	80	80½
Merg'thaler	170	170	170	170
Michigan	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Mohawk	99	100½	99	99¾
Nevada Con	28¼	29¼	28¼	29¼
N Arcadian	5½	6	5½	6
NECot Yarn	32	32	32	32
N E Cot Y pf	64	64	64	64
NewEngTel	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
New Idria	15½	15½	15½	15½
New River	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
New River pf	85	85	85	85
Nipissing	9	9	9	9
North Butte	23½	24	23	23¾
North (NH)	103	103	103	103
North Lake	2	2¼	2	2¼
N Y N H & H	53½	53½	53½	53½
Ojibway	2	2	2	2
Old Dom	74½	76	74½	76
Osceola	94	97	94	95
PondCrCoal	21	22¾	21	22¼
Prov & Wor	200½	200½	200½	200½
Pullman	163	164	163	163
PuntaSugar	43	47	46	47
Quincy	95¼	95¼	94	94
Ray Con	30	30¼	30	30¼
Reece F M	4	4	4	4
Santa Fe	2 1-16	2⅛	2	2⅛
Shannon	9¼	10	9¼	9½
Shat & Ari	28⅛	28⅛	28	28
SouthLake	6	6	6	6
St Marys	95	97	94	96¾
Superior	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
S Utah M & S	40c	41c	40c	40c
Sup & Boston	6	6¼	6	6
Swift & Co	147½	148	147	147½
Tamarack	43	47	43	46¾
Torrington	66½	66½	66½	66½
Trinity	6½	6½	6¼	6¼
Tuolumne	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
UnitedFruit	156	158¾	156	157½
U Shoe Mac	57	58½	57	58
U Shoe M pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
US Smelt	70	72⅛	70	72
US Smelt pf	51¾	52	51¾	51¾
US Steel	118½	120¼	118¼	120¼
U S Steel pf	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
Utah-Apex	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Utah-Cons	18	19	17¾	19
UtahCopper	113½	116½	113½	116½
Utah Metal	7	7	6¾	6¾
Ventura	9	9⅜	9	9¼
Victoria	6½	6½	6½	6½
West End pf	76	76	76	76
West Union	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
Winona	5	5¼	4¾	4¾
Wolverine	49	49¾	47	48½
Wyandot	2	2	1¾	2

†Ex-rights. *Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am T & T 4s	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
Am T & T 5s	99¼	99	99⅛
Atchison 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
AGu & WI 5s	87⅓	87⅛	87⅛
MGa 4½s '21	95¼	95¼	95¼
Pond Cr 6s	105	104½	105
Swift & Co 5s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
U Fr 4½s '23	98½	98½	98½
U Fr 4½ '25	97¾	97¾	97¾

One hundred students from Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., arrived at South Station over the New Haven at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

RAILROAD POINTS

On account of Dana Hall School, Wellesley, closing for the holidays tomorrow, the Boston & Albany will operate special baggage car trains between Wellesley, Worcester and South Station today.

A special New Haven train of Pullman sleepers occupied by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra arrived at South Station this morning at 7 o'clock en route from Waterbury, Conn.

COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	16.90	16.94	16.54	16.56
Dec	18.80	18.30	17.90	18.07
Jan	18.40	18.40	17.92	18.04
March	18.55	18.63	18.13	18.31
May	18.76	18.83	18.34	18.52
July	18.79	18.84	18.36	18.55

Spots 18.35, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, England—Cotton futures closed irregular and unsettled with active months 5 to 10 points net lower: March-April 10.89d, May-June 11.00d, July-Aug. 10.97d, Oct.-Nov 10.10d.

STOCK INCREASES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of Chicago & North Western adopted resolutions directing that necessary action be taken to procure from state commissions authority for 10 per cent increase of stock amounting to $15,250,-950, giving right to stockholders to subscribe at par.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	$40,395,489	$36,357,267
Balances	5,392,444	2,302,933

Local United State Subtreasury credit balances at the Boston Clearing House today, $43,760.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Cretan, Philadelphia, 100 bskts sweet potatoes.

Str Ontario, Norfolk, 1861 bags peanuts.

Boston Receipts

Today, 4281 bbls apples, 739 bbls cranberries, 5 refrigerators strawberries, 8192 bxs oranges, 900 bxs grapefruit, 795 bxs lemons, 38 bbls. 2105 carriers grapes, 300 bxs dates, 1861 bags peanuts, 28,700 bu potatoes, 533 bbls sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 3128 pkgs, last year 3788 pkgs

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.50@9.10; special short patents, $9.55@9.80; fancy, $10.75; spring clears in sacks; $7.40@7.90; winter patents $8.30@8.90; winter straights $7.80@8.30; winter clears, $7.55@8.20; Kansas patents in sacks, $8.10@8.50.

Corn—spot No. 2 yellow $1.08; No. 3 yellow $1.06; sample yellow $1.04; for shipment No. 2 yellow $1.05½@1.06; No 3 yellow $1.03½@1.04; sample yellow, $1.01½@1.02.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 63½c; No. 2 clipped white, 63c; No 3 clipped white, 62c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 63@63½c; fancy 38 lbs, 62½@63c; regular 38 lbs, 61½@62c; regular 36 lbs 60½@61c.

Millfeed — Spring bran, $31.50@32; winter bran, $32@32.50; middlings, $33.50@38.50; mixed feed, $35@39; red dog, $48; cotton seed meal, $45@46; linseed meal, $50; gluten feed, $41.83; hominy feed, $43.75; stock feed, $41.50; oat hulls, $24.50; alfalfa meal, $32.50.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $5.75; bolted, $5.70; bag meal, $2.04@2.08; cracked corn, $2.06@2.10; oatmeal rolled, $6.90; cut and ground, $7.59.

Hay—Choice, $22.50; No. 1 grade, $21; No. 2 grade, $18; No. 3 grade, $15; stock, $13@14; alfalfa, $17@23.

Straw—Rye, $13.50@14; oat, $10@11.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $6.90@7; red kidneys, $7.50@7.75; yellow eyes, $6.50@6.75; Scotch green peas, $5.50; California small white, $7@7.25; Canadian peas, $3.50@3.75; lima beans, 3¼c lb.

Fruit—Oranges, California, $2.50@4 per bx; Florida, $2.25@3; grapefruit, $2@3.25; grapes, Malaga, $2.50@5; pineapples, $2.75@3.75 per crt; cranberries, $1.50@2.25 crt, $5.50@8 bbl; Casaba melons, $2@3 crt; Florida strawberries, 50c bx.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, $4@4.50 bag; Spanish, $4.25 per 120-lb case.

Potatoes—Maine, $3.20@3.25 per 2-bu bag, in bulk at Charlestown, $1.55@1.60 bu; sweets, $3@4.25 bbl, $1.50@1.65 bskt.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 39@39½c; western firsts, 36½@37½c; western extras, 38½@39c.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and nearby, 57@58c; eastern extras ,53@54c; western extras, 51@52c; western prime firsts, 47@48c; western firsts, 44@46c; storage extras, 32@32½c; storage firsts, 31@31½c.

Apples—Macintosh Reds, $3@5; Baldwins, fancy $3.25@3.75; No. 1 $2.75@3.25, No. 2 $1.75@2.25; Greenings, $2.50@3.50; Pippins, $2,@2.50; Pound Sweets, $2.50@3.50, bu bxs 50c @$1.50; western box apples $1.50 @2.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7.15c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.20c in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quoted granulated at 7.45c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—1212 tbs no bxs 66,752 lbs butter 115 bxs cheese, 508 cs eggs.

1915—1567 tbs 510 bxs 92,326 lbs butter, 70 bxs cheese, 2624 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—7294 pkgs butter, 1765 bxs cheese, 3816 cs eggs.

1915—6274 pkgs butter, 2005 bxs cheese, 7415 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12—Egg market firmer; cases returned 35½c, cases included 36c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 12—Butter market firm, extras 37c, extra firsts 35½@36c, firsts 33@35c, packing stock 28@28½c, receipts 7234 pkgs; egg market firm, firsts 37c, ordinary firsts 35@36c, refrigerator 30½@31¾c, dirties 27@29c, checks 25@27c, receipts 2038 cs.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An advance was named in turpentine yesterday following a rise in the South, offerings being made at 54 cents a gallon, an advance of 1 cent. Consuming demand is not heavy as many firms are now engaged in stock taking. The trade expect that values will be firmly maintained around present levels between now and the turn of the year, says the New York Commercial.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Tuesday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm, 51c. Rosins firm, WW $7.20, WG $7, N $6.60@6.85, M $6.40@6.50, K $6.30, I, H $6.25, G, F $6.20, E, D, B $6.15.

BIG CATTLE DEAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is announced that Swift & Co., through the Western Meat Company, has purchased the interests of the Nevada Packing Company of Reno and many thousand head of cattle. The price is not given, although it is reported to be approximately $1,000,000.

JAPAN EXCHANGE CLOSED

TOKIO, Japan—The Tokio stock exchange was closed today because of a great shrinkage in values of stocks occasioned by Germany's peace overtures.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Atch gen 4s	94¼	94⅛	94⅛
B & O 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
C & O 4½s	92½	92½	92½
C & O cv 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
Chili Cop 7s	132	131	131
City of Paris 6s	95¼	95¼	95¼
D&RG fdg	67¼	67¼	67¼
Dom Can 5s '26 wi	99¼	99¼	99¼
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	99½	99½	99½
I R T fdg 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Iowa Cent 4s	60	60	60
Mo Pac 4s wi	67¾	67⅝	67⅝
N Y Cent 6s	112¼	112⅛	112¼
O & W 4s	80½	80½	80½
Penn gm ctf 4½s	102⅛	102	102
R I fdg 4s	76¼	76	76¼
St Paul cv 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
U S Rubber 6s	102	101⅞	101⅞
U S Steel 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
Virginia Ry 5s	99	99	99

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked
Registered 2s	99¾	..
Coupon	99	..
Registered 3s	100	..
Coupon	100	..
Registered 3s, 1946	101½	..
Coupon	101½	..
Registered 4s	110	..
Coupon	110½	..
Panama Canal 2s, 1936	99¾	..
Panama Canal 2s, 1938	99¾	..
Panama Canal 3s, 1961	102	..
Coupon	102	..

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska	94c	93c	94c
American Oil	15c	13c	15c
Bay State Gas	13c	13c	13c
Bingham Coalition	62c	60c	62c
Bingham Mines	9⅝	9½	9½
Bohemia	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Boston Arizona	2	2	2
Boston Corbin	68c	60c	68c
Boston Ely	70c	70c	70c
Boston Montana	72c	68c	70c
Butte London	50c	48c	49c
Calumet Jerome	2 1-16	1⅞	2⅛
Champion	11c	10c	10c
Cherokee	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
Chief	2⅛	2	2⅛
Colonial Mines	58c	48c	50c
Cons Arizona	2 3-16	2⅛	2 3-16
Cons Copper Mines	3 15-16	3⅞	3 15-16
Crystal Copper	84c	80c	82c
Eagle Bluebell	1½	1½	1½
Earle Eagle	52c	43c	52c
First National Copper	4	3⅞	3⅞
Fortuna	15c	14c	14c
Gila	11⅝	11½	11⅝
Gilpin	28c	28c	28c
Goldfield Cons	55c	55c	55c
Golden Star	20c	6c	12c
Gold Lake	14c	14c	14c
Gold Merger	10c	10c	10c
Hercules	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Homa Oil	80c	80c	80c
Houghton	2	2	2
Humboldt	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Inter-Mount Mining	87c	86c	86c
Iron Cap	21¾	19	20½
do pref	21	19	20
Jerome Verde	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
Majestic	80c	73c	73c
Mexican Metals	48c	45c	45c
Midas	30c	26c	30c
Mojave Tungsten	2¼	1¾	2
Mother Lode	44c	42c	44c
Nevada Douglas	2	1⅞	2
New Baltic	2¾	2¾	2¾
New Cornelia	18	17	18
New Era	77c	75c	77c
Nixon	33c	28c	33c
Ohio Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Oklahoma Oil	36c	30c	36c
Palisade	31c	31c	31c
Pioneer	2¾	2½	2¾
Porcupine Premier	15c	15c	15c
Rilla Mining Co	7c	7c	7c
Shamrock	25c	25c	25c
Silver King Cons	4¾	4¾	4¾
Smokey Dev	50c	30c	50c
Southwestern Miami	3½	3	3
Submarine Signal	31	30	30
Troy Arizona	70c	61c	71c
Truro Steel	2	2	2
United Verde Ex	39¼	38	39
Yukon	2	2	2
Zinc	64c	60c	63c

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Dec	1.56¼	1.56¼	1.50¼	1.54
May	1.67	1.67¾	1.63¾	1.67¾
July	1.44	1.44⅝	1.40⅝	1.43⅞
Corn—				
Dec	.89½	.89⅞	.87⅞	.89¼
May	.91	.91¼	.89⅜	.91¼
July	.90½	.91	.89⅛	.91
Oats—				
Dec	.49	.49⅜	.48½	.49⅜b
May	.53	.53½	.52½	.53½
July	.50¾	.51	.49⅝	.50¾
Pork—				
Jan	...	26.70	26.57	26.70
May	26.15	26.30	26.05	26.17
Lard—				
Dec	...	16.75	16.40	16.72
Jan	16.17	16.20	16.00	16.02
May	16.10	16.25	15.95	16.02

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The wheat market was erratic, with evidence of more or less liquidation, but there was also a fair amount of short covering and some fresh buying. Mixed peace views caused erratic price changes. Sentiment was much confused.

There is a tendency to await later peace advices also the Government report of Friday, which will show the finals of the grain crop, and the Government report on Monday, which will show the new wheat condition.

Extreme low temperatures were reported from the western belt this morning but there is a covering in parts. Foreign markets were very steady, especially at Liverpool, and English authorities cabled that the peace proposals had very little market effect.

Corn—Was irregular, moving in sympathy with wheat. Steady cables caused short covering for a time. The cash situation was reported steady, due to the very cold weather in the West. On the advance there was some country selling. The English markets were steady and there were claims of further export demand here.

Oats—Irregular, fluctuating with other grain. Sentiment continues bearish, due to the peace advices and heavy visible supply stocks, although liberal clearances are expected soon.

PEACE STEPS DISCREDITED ON LONDON BOARD

Markets in the Main Firm, Although Rather Dull—Sentiment Good—American Shares Rule Weak

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Copper metal £142¾; metal harder at close on better political outlook.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England — Germany's peace step was discredited on the Stock Exchange today. Sentiment was confident, and the tone of securities was normal. Trading was not brisk, but the markets in the main were firm.

The gilt-edged section was higher. The revenue of the United Kingdom for the week was £9,827,000 and expenditure £16,455,000. The amount of treasury bills outstanding increased £583,000 during the period. Sales of exchequer bonds were £9,480,000.

Reflecting the break at New York American shares were weak. Canadians were flabby in sympathy.

Allied bonds were dull. Mines were slow. Oils were sustained.

There was buying of Shell Transport and Trading issues on rumors of a big fresh production in Trinidad.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Advance
Consols money	54⅛	⅛
British 4½s	95½	⅜
Atchison	102⅞	⅝
Canadian Pacific	164¼	⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	*⅛
St. Paul	91⅛	*⅜
Erie	35½	⅜
do 1st pf	49½	½
Louisville & Nashville	127½	*2½
New York Central	104¼	⅛
Pennsylvania	55⅞	*⅛
Reading	105⅛	1
Southern Pacific	97⅛	¼
Union Pacific	143½	⅜
United States Steel	122⅜	*4½
Exchange	4.76	..

*Decline.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1916	Increase
TEXAS PACIFIC		
First week December	$517,886	$95,802
From July 1	10,058,567	1,494,284
SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
First week December	$1,672,680	$286,066
From July 1	34,402,708	4,329,325
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
First week December	$114,580	$18,593
From July 1	2,607,083	332,525
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC		
First week December	$268,259	$60,127
From July 1—	5,268,527	872,496
Georgia Southern & Florida		
First week December	$56,428	$3,683
From July 1	1,183,461	148,626
MOBILE & OHIO		
First week December	$240,018	$9,804
From July 1	5,236,986	232,656
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN		
First week December	$116,686	*$7,139
From July 1	2,718,538	315,573

*Decrease.

BELL SYSTEM'S EARNINGS

The Bell telephone system in the United States reports these comparative gross earnigs for October and the 10 months ended Oct. 31:

	1916	Increase
October—		
Oper income	$6,374,705	$583,521
Ten months—		
Oper income	60,239,142	7,462,916

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Tin, spot 42¾@43¼, quiet; lead, spot 7¾@8, unsettled.

A Seasoned Public Utility Investment

FIRST PREFERRED 6% CUMULATIVE STOCK

of the

United Light & Railways Company

This stock has paid regular dividends since the incorporation of the Company in 1910 and always earned these about twice over.

The increase in the Company's size, the important improvements and extensions to its properties, and the diversified service and territory must eventually be reflected in the market for this issue.

Yielding almost 8% at present prices, we consider this stock an attractive purchase.

Booklet and earnings upon request.

Lamarche & Coady

14 Wall Street New York

Northern Ohio Electric Company Underlying Bonds

We offer several issues of underlying closed mortgage bonds of the properties controlled by the Northern Ohio Electric Co. All of the issues we offer are legal investments for Maine and Rhode Island Savings Banks. The net earnings are 4 times all underlying bond interest.

To Yield Over 5%

BODELL & CO.

35 Congress St., BOSTON
PROVIDENCE NEW YORK

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE DUE TO CONGESTION

Southern Pacific Official Says Lack of Equipment Not the Fault of Railroads but of Terminal Facilities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of Southern Pacific executive committee, returned from the coast, says: "Business all along the coast and throughout California is on levels never before reached, and in the words of one of the company's western officials 'limited only by ability of the railroads to furnish cars.' This matter of freight cars," said Mr. Kruttschnitt, "is one about which we sincerely wish the public might be better informed. The shortage of cars is not the fault of the railroads. If we kept on hand equipment enough to meet all exigency business at the maximum peak, the public would be justified in blank refusal to pay rates that would yield any sort of return on the capital required.

"Shortage of cars is not the fault of the railroads. It is due to great congestion of cars at terminals on seaboard. We can't get rid of the freight when we get it here. We have leased additional piers in borough of Brooklyn at One Hundred Twenty-fifth Street and on Staten Island. There is nothing more that we can do. It is a shortage of ocean tonnage, not of cars and railroad facilities.

"Any properly equipped road can carry an overload of 100 per cent, to 125 per cent, but how is it to be handled throughout the country? Tens of thousands of little industry tracks are taxed right now with a business two or three times greater than they can handle, but it is all due to the lack of equipment among receivers of freight, not the shortage of facilities among the roads.

"On our Sunset line congestion at terminals has been unavoidable. The Panama Canal had been under construction four or five years. Railroads had asked permission to compete with canal, but had been refused conditions enabling company competition. Now because of the war, and closing of the canal for some time, practically all of freight moving has been swung back to the railroads, and in such volume that the congestion was unavoidable.

"Sentiment toward railroads across the country is better than in any previous period.

"Southern Pacific has developed a splendid machine. During past year car mileage shows an increase of 26 per cent over previous year, with 8 per cent increase in carload and 12 per cent increase in trainload, these gains being over 1915 figures, which were increases over previous year.

"For several years Southern Pacific's main lines have been in first-class condition. The improvement in the last year or two has been on the branch and side lines which we have been equipping with heavier rail and ballast. The ability of Southern Pacific to handle the big increases in traffic shows the very satisfactory condition of the staff throughout."

LARGER EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL

AUSTIN, Tex.—There was an unexpected large increase in quantity of crude oil sent from Port Arthur, Tex., to England during November, exports amounting to $2,136,793. Most of this oil went to supply British Navy in the North Sea, it is said. Crude oil exportations to England, France and Italy from Texas during present month promise to be much larger than for last month. A big increase of gasoline exportations to those countries is looked for.

ARGENTINA GETS TEMPORARY LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that pending completion of plans for permanent financing, the Argentine Republic has sold to the South American group $16,800,000 of six-month notes dated Dec. 15. There will be no public offering of these notes. The South American group is composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson Company, and Harris, Forbes & Co.

FOREIGN BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Below are compared Tuesday's high with Monday's closing for some of the principal foreign loans traded in on the local market:

	Monday's close	Tuesday's high	Adv
Amer Foreign Secy 6s	97¾	97¾	..
Anglo French 5s	93	94	1
City of Paris 6s	95	95⅝	⅝
Gt Britain & Ireland 5s	98¼	98½	¼
Canadian 5s, 1921	99½	99½	..

OIL LAND DEAL

FRANKLIN, Pa.—South Penn Oil Company has bought the holdings of the Enterprise Transit Company on northwestern Pennsylvania and southeastern New York. They consist of 25,000 acres and 100 barrels a day production.

REFINED SUGAR LOWER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Price for granulated has been lowered five points to 7.15c. Spot for raws is unchanged at 6.52c.

DIVIDENDS

Michigan Central Railroad Company declared usual semiannual dividend of 2 per cent.

The Merchants Dispatch & Transport Company declared a dividend of 2½ per cent.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Canada Southern Railway Company declared usual semiannual dividend of 1½ per cent.

New York Title & Mortgage Company has increased quarterly dividend from 1½ to 1¾ per cent to a 7 per cent basis.

Mahoning Coal Railroad Company declared a dividend of $5 a share on common and a dividend of $2.50 on the preferred.

Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. This is same amount as three months ago.

Detroit River Tunnel Company declared a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent. This is same as declared six months ago.

The Union Passenger Railway Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of $4.75 a share, payable Jan. 1 as registered Dec. 15.

Illinois Traction Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 15.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on its preferred stock.

Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent, which will make a 20 per cent dividend for the year.

The Exchange Trust Company of Boston will pay its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 26.

The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company declared its usual semi-annual dividend of $5 a share, payable Jan. 1 as registered Dec. 15.

Torrington Company directors declared usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra of 1 per cent, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Asheville Power & Light Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 16.

The Duluth Edison Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 16.

The Canadian Cottons Company, Ltd., has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 4.

Keystone Telephone Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent, on account of accumulated dividends on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 21.

The New York Central Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 2.

The Midwest Sulphur Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ cents a share, payable Jan. 5 to stock of record Dec. 20. On Oct. 1, last, a quarterly dividend of 1 cent a share was paid.

The Eastern Texas Electric Company has declared regular semi-annual dividends of $3 a share on the preferred and $2.50 a share on the common stock, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20.

Provincial Paper Mills Company, Montreal, declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common and regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on the preferred payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Farr Alpaca Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 7 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 21. This makes 15 per cent for the year.

Intertype Corporation has declared an initial dividend of $2 per share on the second preferred stock and usual quarterly dividend of $2 per share on first preferred stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 12.

The Empire Steel & Iron Company has declared a dividend of 3 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 1. A similar disbursement was ordered six months ago. Accumulated dividends on this issue amount to 45½ per cent.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company declared an initial dividend on preferred for period from Dec. 6, date of preferred stock issue, to and including Dec. 31, at rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The United Shoe Machinery Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent, 37½ cents a share, on the preferred stock and 2 per cent, 50 cents a share, on the common stock, both payable Jan. 5 to holders of record Dec. 19.

A dividend of 20 per cent has been declared on the common stock of the United States Gauge Company. The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent also has been declared on the preferred stock. Both payments will be made on Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 20.

New York State Railways declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 22. Three months ago the company declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent on its common stock.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Ltd., declared quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on common stock placing that issue on a 10 per cent per annum basis. Dividend is payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20. This stock has been on an 8 per cent per annum basis since 1910.

The Carolina Power & Light Company has declared an initial dividend of ½ of 1 per cent on the common stock payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 16. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock has also been declared, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 16.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock on account of accumulated dividends. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent also has been declared on the preferred. These dividends, which are from the earnings of the last quarter, are payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30. Beginning with Jan. 1, next, the preferred stock will be 7 per cent cumulative and the regular dividend to be declared, payable in April, will be 1¾ per cent quarterly.

The directors on the American Brake Shoe Foundry Company have declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its common stock, all payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 22. The directors also declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred and of 1¾ per cent on the common stock for the three ensuing quarters of the fiscal year. The first dividend will be paid on both issues on March 31 to holders of record March 23; the second disbursement on June 30 to stock of record June 22, and the third payment Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 21. Retiring directors were reelected.

BOSTONIANS SELL COAL MINES IN SPITZBERGEN

Control Now Rests With Norwegians — Consideration Said to Be More Than $5,000,000

Contemporaneously with progress of the war, a big international sale has recently been completed by some well-known Bostonians. In consequence, control of the famous Spitzbergen coal mines now rests with Norwegians. Some minor properties, including ships, were classed incidental to the transaction.

A majority of the purchase price is in stock of the buying syndicate, and the sellers are averse to estimating their profit; but the consideration is understood to exceed $5,000,000.

Ownership of these great coal mines has previously been with the Arctic Coal Company. Seven-eighths of this company's stock has been held by John M. Longyear and Frederick Ayer of this city. There has heretofore been only a small Norwegian ownership in the company.

The purchasing syndicate is headed by the Central Bank of Norway and includes the principal bankers and business firms of Norway. It is capitalized at about 10,000,000 crowns, or $2,680,000.

Germany is said to have coveted these mines, and their sale will obviate any possibility of future international friction over them between American and Teuton interests.

Spitzbergen Islands are in the Arctic, north of Norway and only about 700 miles from the North Pole. There are only approximately 100 days of open season, but the mines promise to prove one of the most notable coal properties in the world.

The field of the Arctic property alone covers 170 square miles. Exploration under charge of the Boston owners disclosed 100,000,000 tons of coal on a single vein. This is said to be the best steam coal in the world, of quality superior even to Welsh coal. Six kinds of mining have been tried out to determine the best method. Some 200,000 tons have been shipped to date, in connection with the development work.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

The following-named securities were sold at public auction today: 15 Charlton Mills, 120; 15 Hoosac Cotton Mills preferred, 103, up 1; 14 Lawrence Manufacturing Company 112½, off 10¼; 8 Union Street Railway Company, New Bedford, 158, off 8; 15 Merrimac Chemical Company rights 9¼.

10 Merchants National Bank of Boston, 285, off 5; 20 Taunton National Bank, 120, unchanged; 2 Dartmouth Manufacturing Company preferred, 99, up 29; 10 Bigelow-Hartford Carpet preferred 106½, unchanged; 40 Arlington Mills, 115, off 5; 5 Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power, 29¾, off 2 (previous sale 1913); 13 Plymouth Cordage Company, 192, up ¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Cramp Ship 92, Elec Stor Bat 68, General Asphalt com 31, Lehigh Nav 86½, Lehigh Val Tran 22¼, L V Tran pfd 43¾, Lake Superior 22½, Phila Co 45⅛, Phila Co pfd 42⅛, Phila Elec 29½, Phila Rap Tr 26, Phila Tract 81, Union Tract 42⅛, United Gas Imp 90½.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 76c, unchanged.

LONDON, England — Bar silver 36⅝d, up ⅛d.

JAPAN FACTOR IN SYDNEY'S WOOL AUCTION

Sales Characterized by Activity and Better Grades Among Offering in Strong Demand—Prices Somewhat Easier

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Sydney

SYDNEY, Australia—After an interval of a fortnight wool sales were resumed at the end of October, and marked the commencement of the regular weekly series, which are to continue uninterruptedly during November, after which a further recess will take place while auctions are being held in the Brisbane market. Offerings comprised some 36,173 bales, of which 31,247 bales were sold.

Catalogues were representative, and contained many attractive lines, with a big proportion of medium grades, the bulk of which showed more or less bur and dust. The market was tested with a fair number of extra super quality lots, and for these the extreme prices of a fortnight ago were not equaled. The sales were characterized by activity, and for all good wools the demand was urgent, especially on those lines which shared in the strong Japanese competition, running chiefly on fine wools.

These sold at better rates than at last auctions. Bold, shafty skirtings are also in strong demand, but short, wasty or burry lines are still in marked disfavor. Until America is allowed to operate on faulty lines it is expected there will be no recovery in prices, as the larger proportion of good quality that is likely to be available as the season progresses will render it easier for buyers to fill their orders with such better class wools.

The feature of the sales was the support for fine wools from the Japanese section. This section has greatly increased in importance since the war began, and is now a strong factor in influencing values, and it would appear as if a record quantity will be shipped to the East this season. The progress of the industry in Japan has been striking since the outbreak of war, and it is estimated that nearly 20,000,000 pounds of wool have gone into Russian contracts. The outlook is very bright for future trade with Australia, and should the war continue further Russian orders will in all probability be secured. The capacity of the mills is being increased, and it is considered safe to look for strong demand from Japan for some time to come.

The Yorkshire section has increased in activity since the opening of the market, and is now giving strong support. French and Italian sections have also begun to show increased activity, whilst local users are still purchasing freely.

ADVANCE IN CAST IRON PIPE PRICE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Cast iron pipe prices have again been advanced $2 a ton in the Chicago district, making quotations on pinch and larger type $41@42. The Chicago price is now at a record level.

Morgan interests have closed contracts for 50,000 tons of bessemer iron for export at $37 a ton seaboard.

The selling of Standard Steel Rails for 1918 is proceeding as rapidly as specifications can be prepared and negotiations concluded.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Aked
Aetna Explos	7⅛	7½
Big Ledge	3⅜	3¾
Boston & Montana	70c	72c
Butte C & Z	13½	14
Butte Detroit	1¼	1⅝
Calumet & Jerome	2	2⅛
Carwen Steel	14½	14½
Cerro de Pasco	38½	39
Chev Motors	157	162
Cosden & Co	16½	16¾
Cosden O & G	14⅛	14⅜
Dundee Ariz	1¾	2
Emma Cons	2 1/16	2⅝
Federal Dyestuff	54	56
Federal Oil	6¾	6⅞
First Natl Copper	4	4½
Goldfield Cons	60	65
Green Monster	2¼	2⅜
Grant Motor	6	8
Howe Sound	7¼	7⅜
Jerome Verde	1⅝	1¾
Jerome Vic	1⅝	1⅞
Jumbo	30	32
Kathodion	5	7
Magma Cop	40	41
Marlin Arms	45	49
Max Munitions	4	4½
McKinley Dar	53	60
Midvale Steel	63⅞	64
Mojave Tungsten	2	2½
Mother Lode	42	43
Nancy Hanks	88	92
Nipissing	8¾	9⅛
New York Central rts	75c	87½c
Omar Oil	30	40
Peerless	18	22
Rex Cons	47	50
Sapulpa Ref	9½	10
Sequoyah Oil	2	2 1/16
Sinclair Oil	63	63½
Steel Alloys	6½	6¾
Submarine Boat	34½	35½
Success Min	43	46
Troy Arizona	60c	65c
United Alloys	52¾	53¼
United Motors	56	56½
United W Oil	62½c	87½c
Un Verde Ex	38¾	39
Un Verde Con	75c	1
U S Steamship	6½	6⅝
Victoria	1½	1 3/16
Wyoming Petrol	2	2¼
Zinc Concent	4½	4¾

MERRIMAC CHEMICAL COMPANY

Merrimac Chemical Company stockholders at special meeting approved increase in capitalization from $1,176,000 to $3,528,000. Fifty per cent stock dividend is to be declared on present stock and remaining $1,764,000 will be offered in ratio of one for one.

EXTENT OF THE BIG DRIVE IN STOCK MARKET

Although the word "demoralized" is perhaps too drastic a word to use in description of Tuesday's stock market, it will be appreciated from a glance at the table below that peace proposals from Berlin received soon after the opening, created a violent selling movement.

Many stop loss orders were caught, accentuating the decline, and forcing liquidation. Industrials—more particularly the war stocks—declined the most, coppers also being under pressure. The standard rails were relatively firm. Around noon prices recovered somewhat, but the liquidation, in increased volume, was renewed in the late trading, prices closing generally at the lows.

The table shows the extent of Tuesday's decline, comparing recent high prices with Tuesday's lows:

	Tues low	Rec't high	Dec.
American Can	55	64⅞	9⅞
Am Car & Foundry	71½	78½	7
American Locomotive	84¼	94	9¾
Am Smelting & Ref	107	122	15
Anaconda	87⅛	102	14⅞
Baldwin Locomotive	73½	87⅛	13¾
Central Leather	*101	115	12
Chic, R I & Pac	35½	40¾	5¼
Chile	23½	34¾	11¼
Crucible	75	89	14
Cuba Cane Sugar	55	71¼	16¼
Erie	35⅛	39⅛	4
Inspiration	61¼	72½	11¼
Int Mer Marine	39¾	48½	8¾
do pref	110½	119¼	8¾
Kennecott	50¼	60	9¾
Lackawanna Steel	97¾	106	8¼
New York Central	104⅛	109¼	5⅛
Pittsburgh Coal ctfs	45	58¾	13¾
Reading	105	112⅝	7⅝
Republican Iron & Steel	79⅞	92⅛	12¼
Studebaker	116¼	125¾	9½
Union Pacific	*142½	149⅛	4⅝
U S Steel	*116¾	129¾	10¾
Utah Copper	113½	127¾	14¼
Westinghouse	56¼	64⅞	8⅝

*Ex-dividend.

CAR SITUATION AFFECTS AUTOS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Difficulty in obtaining sufficient freight cars has been seriously affecting automobile manufacturers, and present situation in supply of available railroad equipment is especially critical. On account of car shortage, shipments in November showed only increase of 112 carloads over year ago, total for month this year being 17,250 compared with 17,138.

Total shipments since July 1 have been 97,982 carloads compared with 85,202 carloads for similar period a year ago.

Comparison of carload shipments by months as reported to National Automobile Chamber of Commerce since July 1 shows these changes:

	1916	Increase
Noverber	17,250	112
October	19,510	1,662
September	21,916	2,976
August	21,237	4,278
July	18,069	3,752
Total	97,982	12,780

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S.
Chicago—H. A. Bollman and S. L. Levi of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Karl and Thomas Webster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn.
Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen of Dan Cohen; Tour.
Havana—M R. Bertrand; U. S.
Lancaster, Pa—C. R. Irving; U. S.
Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Lynchburg—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour.
Nashville—W. E. Richardson and E. Murray of Murray Richardson Dibrell Co.; Lenox.
New York—Max Cohen; U. S.
New York—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
New York W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Tour.
Petersburg, Va.—H. E. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—F. O. Thacher and J. A. Steinbruchner of Thacher & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia—W. H. Weimer and J. B. Harris of Weimer, Wright & Watkins; 173 Lincoln St.
Portland, Ore.—A. M. Gibson; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co; U. S.
San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Essex.
Wheeling—George Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Frankfort, Ky.—J. F. Montgomery of Hoge, Montgomery & Co.; Adams.
Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Tues	Decrease from Mon	Mo ago	Yr ago
10 highest gr rails	94.76	.04	.06	*1.14
10 2d grade rails	90.72	.24	.57	.45
10 public utility	95.80	.10	.61	*1.30
10 industrial	98.73	.32	.54	*1.16
Combined average	95.00	.18	.42	*.79

*Increase.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS

LONDON, England—The stock exchange here will be closed Dec. 23 to 26, inclusive, and on Jan. 1.

WOOL DEMAND CONTINUES GOOD AT ADVANCING PRICES

Holders Not Granting Any Concessions Yet — Record Prices Paid for Ohio Fleeces in Boston — Foreign Markets Also Reported Very Strong

The wool market remains fully as firm as heretofore with territory wools in demand as far as the quantity available permits.

Pulled wools have shown a marked advance for choice lots, the asking price ranging from 70@75c for B supers and 72@78c for A supers to 95@98c for fine A and 95c@$1 for extras. Inquiry for these wools has been good, despite high quotations. Most buyers have realized that by holding off they are the losers because of the steadily advancing market. On this month's pullings holders are not granting any concessions and in some cases are firmly maintaining holdings, feeling that the wool is more valuable each successive day. When the top prices will be reached no one knows.

Territory wools have not changed materially in price, nor have many large sales been reported, but inquiries continue good, and when the quantity on hand is considered, a fair amount of business is being done in these wools. Fine staple territories have been sold at $1.10 within the week and quotations on other grades are as follows: Fine clothing at 88@90c, fine medium clothing 85@87c, half-blood combings at 98c@$1, and three-eighths-blood combings at 87@89c.

When medium wools were quoted around 60c and fine wools around 80c, all felt that medium wools were not cheap in comparison with fine, but now the ratio has changed so that fine wools must be considered high in comparison with the present cost of medium wools. There is another point to be considered also in favor of the medium grades of wools, namely, that greater production is made possible from similar amounts. This accounts for the mills buying up medium wools so readily, now that only small quantities of fine wools are available.

Ohio wools have brought record prices in the Boston market the past week and good three-eighths-blood combings are likely to reach the half-dollar mark before very long. They are already quotable at 48c with quarter-blood combings not more than a cent below.

The foreign markets are very strong. At the London sales which take place Thursday it is expected that merinos will include the chief offerings and at a considerable advance in price over quotations at the last sales there. Bradford tops have advanced tremendously in the past fortnight. Dealers have not seen them so high for several years. South American Lincoln wools have reached beyond the half-dollar mark and there is a possibility that they may go beyond present quotations of 51 cents. Montevideo 64s of choice staple are priced at $1.26. Cape twelvemonth wools on the scoured basis are bringing 95@97c and short combing wools 83@85c, while clothing wools are from 70@75c.

It is thought that American representatives may be able to purchase small quantities of wool at the sales in London, after the British Government has taken the amount of wool it needs.

The market for men's wear goods is more active, and several lines are being offered up for selection quietly in small lots. The dress goods market, on the other hand, has not been especially lively, and buyers seem to be waiting for more favorable quotations. More interest is shown in men's overcoatings than in suitings.

Less formal offerings have been made recently than heretofore presented. Large mills have taken considerable raw material as far as possible, in order to be able to meet their increasing needs. Naturally they are paying higher prices for this wool and consequently cannot afford to fill duplicate orders at previous quotations without a considerable loss.

Carpet wools might receive more attention if there were a greater amount of them to choose from, but carpet mills are wondering how they may fill present orders on their books in time for reasonably prompt delivery. China wools suitable for their use continue to be as high and scarce as ever and it seems as through there is hardly any substitute for these wools.

EXCITED AND WEAK GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Ill.—Announcement on Tuesday of Germany's offer to make peace smashed the wheat market. Selling became almost frantic, especially after what purported to be the main points of the offer were learned. Prices fell in some cases 11¼ cents a bushel and closed excited at 165½ to 165¾ for May, and 142¾ to 143 for July, with the market as a whole 4⅞ to 10¾ cents under Monday's close. Corn lost 2⅛ to 2¾ cents net and oats 3⅛ to 3¼ cents. In provisions the outcome was a rise of 5 to 55 cents.

WAR INSURANCE CHEAPER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine war risk insurance shows a shading from Monday's rates. Although 10 per cent is still the general quotation, 9½ per cent and as low as 8 per cent have been taken for transatlantic risks. Mediterranean rates are firm at 10 per cent, with higher rates quoted in many instances.

GOODRICH RAISES PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—B. F. Goodrich Company has raised price of mechanical goods an average of 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

$1,556,000

Knoxville Railway & Light Company

REFUNDING AND EXTENSION MORTGAGE
5% GOLD BONDS—JUNE 1st, 1946

Normal Federal Income Tax Paid — Tax Refund in Pennsylvania

Guaranty Trust Company, New York, Trustee

Company does the municipal and commercial lighting, and operates the street railway in Knoxville, Tennessee, serving a population of about 85,000. The lighting franchises are unlimited as to time, as are the railway franchises, with an unimportant exception.

This issue will be a direct mortgage on all the Company's property, subject only to $817,000 underlying bonds on the street railway, due 1938, an equal amount of this issue being reserved for their retirement.

Sinking fund retires bonds annually on October 1st. Additional bonds can only be issued for 80% of the cost of extensions, additions, improvements, etc., but only when net earnings for previous twelve months have been at least 1¾ times the interest on bonds outstanding and those to be issued.

The Company is controlled by the American Cities Company, in turn controlled by the United Gas and Electric Corporation, one of the largest and most successful public utilities companies in the country.

Earnings for year ending October 31st, 1916, show interest on this issue over twice earned.

Price 92¾ and Interest, to Net 5½%

BAKER, AYLING & YOUNG

50 Congress Street, Boston

PHILADELPHIA — SPRINGFIELD — CHICAGO

The Port of Boston

We have just issued a pamphlet showing the present industrial position of Massachusetts, its needs and the great possibilities that exist through the development of the Port of Boston. Sent on request.

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SECOND SESSION OF BASEBALL MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Important Matters Will Be Taken up by National League Heads —Disability List Is Abolished —New 22-Player Limit

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Baseball club owners in the National league will meet here this afternoon in the second session of their annual meeting of 1916. It is expected that some of the subjects which will receive the attention of the owners today are proposed changes in the world's series, the refusal of the International league to pay the award of $9000 given the Brooklyn Club by the National Commission and a possible investigation of Manager McGraw's statement regarding the playing of the New York Giants against Brooklyn in their last series of the championship race of 1916.

Routine business engaged most of the time at the first session Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was preceded by a conference of the board of directors. After luncheon the presidents and other representatives of the eight clubs assembled, and the session continued until after 6 o'clock. During the afternoon the league officers and the club executives listened to reports by President J. K. Tener and Secretary J. A. Heydler.

The disability list under which clubs were permitted last season to carry extra players was abolished and a new rule for 1917, allowing each club to carry 22 players from May 15 to Aug. 31, in place of the 21-player rule in vogue in 1916 was adopted. At other periods of the season the 35-player regulation will prevail as heretofore.

The committee on constitution was instructed to draw up an amendment for adoption in February, increasing the board of directors from five to eight, which means that every club president will be a member of this committee instead of three of the eight being left out.

A short report was made by G. W. Pepper, attorney for the National league, on the suit of the Baltimore Federal league club against the senior organization as one of the defendants in the action arising from the peace settlement between organized baseball and the Federal league.

A committee representing the American association presented a protest against the draft rule now in operation against Class AA leagues, and the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, through a committee, presented a petition requesting the formation of a board of arbitration to settle disputes between the major and minor leagues. It was proposed that this board be composed of two major league and two minor league representatives with a fifth member to be selected outside of baseball ranks. Both requests were tabled for further consideration.

President Tener recommended that official action be taken by the league, looking to a revision of the world's series rules, especially with the view of setting aside a part of the players' percentage for distribution among the players of other clubs not participating in the series, the same to be apportioned on the relative standing of these clubs in their respective leagues.

Secretary Heydler's report showed 98 postponed games during the season, of which 22 were in April and 27 in June. Boston, Brooklyn and Pittsburgh suffered most, each having 16 postponed. In St. Louis there were but six postponements. Four games remained unplayed. Ninety-nine double-headers were played and during the season 14,774 baseballs were used—an increase of 1526 over the 1915 season. New York used the greatest number and Pittsburgh the least.

The International league club owners deliberated for over eight hours Tuesday before ending their annual business meeting, which opened Monday.

Many of the details of the inter-league series between the American association and International league clubs were gone into. The International men proposed that each club donate $625 instead of $500, to make the purse for the winning league $10,000. This was agreed to by all present, including the visiting committee from the American association. Then the International conceded that the series should begin in the western cities and the committee which will control the post-season games is to consist of President Hickey, American association, the president of the Three-I league and President Barrow.

The International's season will open about April 18 and close Aug. 5. The post-season series, consisting of 48 games, will begin on Aug. 7.

Mr. Johnson Backs Commission

CHICAGO, Ill.—Any hope the minor leagues had that B. B. Johnson would side with them in their demands on the National Commission was dimmed today when the American league president announced that he would support the decision of the two other members of the commission.

"I can in no manner approve of the action of the International League taken at its meeting," President Johnson said. He also denied he had sponsored the idea of a third major league.

"It was simply brought to me as a suggestion, and thinking it might be of benefit to the leagues involved, I approved it. I did not foster the plan nor boost it."

CHELSEA LOSE THEIR FIRST MATCH IN THE COMBINATION

Tottenham Hotspurs Are Winners at Association Football by Score of Four Goals to Two—F. Walden Plays Brilliantly for Victors at Right Wing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Chelsea, as reported in the cables of The Christian Science Monitor, have lost their first match in the Association football program of the London Combination, going under to Tottenham Hotspurs on Nov. 25 by 4 goals to 2. This leaves only two undefeated clubs in the whole of the teams engaged in Scottish and English Association football. Glasgow Celtic in the former and Liverpool, the leaders of the Lancashire section of the league, are the clubs in question.

Chelsea's downfall was entirely unexpected, as the Spurs were not strongly represented, but the chief element in it seems to have been their inability to hold the Tottenham right wing man, F. Walden, whose small size was rather an advantage on the greasy ground. His centers, his quickness at taking the passes that were given to him, and his elusiveness in getting round the opposing halfbacks, astonished and delighted the home spectators, and brought an honor to his club which no other member of the London Combination has gained this season. B. Bliss, T. Clay and J. Banks scored for the winners and G. Dodd and J. A. Croal for Chelsea.

As a result of this match, and their 2 to 0 win against the Arsenal, the West Ham team take the lead in the London Combination. It will be noted that Chelsea have a match in hand and still have a chance of levelling matters up, even if West Ham continue to win all along the line. Millwall, who are the third team in the table, also won by 2 to 0 against Clapton Orient, whose goalkeeper gave an excellent display and prevented the score against his team being much bigger than it was. Luton Town obtained six goals in their game with Queen's Park Rangers, and seven were scored in the Fulham-Portsmouth match. Fulham, playing at home, claimed four of them, and so scored a narrow victory. A goalless draw was the result at Watford, where Southampton were the visitors, and the remaining game between Brentford and the Palace was won by the former, 3 to 1. Results of the Combination to Nov. 25:

	Pld	W	L	Drn	Goals F	Ag	Pts
W. Ham United	14	12	1	1	48	14	25
Chelsea	13	11	1	1	38	9	23
Millwall Athletic	14	10	3	1	29	15	21
Luton	13	8	4	1	40	23	17
Fulham	13	8	5	0	36	18	16
Southampton	13	6	3	4	23	18	16
The Arsenal	13	4	6	3	16	18	11
Tot'hm Hotspur	14	5	8	1	28	32	11
Watford	13	4	6	3	18	30	11
Crystal Palace	13	4	8	1	20	31	9
Queen's Pk R'gs	13	4	8	1	16	33	9
Brentford	13	3	8	2	13	29	8
Clapton Orient	14	1	9	4	11	37	6
Portsmouth	13	1	11	1	14	48	3

Leeds City have now regained the leadership of the Midland section of the league, for Birmingham were beaten by Grimsby Town 3 goals to 0, while the City won at Chesterfield by the odd goal in seven. Grimsby are one of the lowest clubs in the league and the result was a complete surprise to their opponents. Birmingham were the cleverer team, but they failed to make the fullest use of their opportunities. The Barnsley team gained another honor, in addition to that of inflicting a first defeat upon Leeds City, for they visited Sheffield United and won by 3 to 1, being the first visiting club to win on that enclosure this season. J. M'Ilvenny scored three goals in the first half of the Bradford City game with Notts Forest and gave his side the victory by 3 to 2. The other Bradford team failed against Notts County by 2 goals to 1. An excellent game was witnessed at Huddersfield with Lincoln City the visitors. The result was 3 to 1 in favor of the home club. Leicester Fosse were beaten by Hull City 2 goals to 0, and the program was completed with a goalless draw between Rotherham County and Sheffield Wednesday.

In Lancashire, Liverpool, the leaders of the section, maintained their undefeated record, though they only managed to make a draw of it with Manchester City by a score of 1 all. They still have a satisfactory lead of three points in the table over their nearest rivals from Burnley. The runners-up just scraped through at Rochdale by 2 goals to 1, as did Everton, who are close behind them in the table. Everton were opposed to Manchester United and won by 3 to 2. On the day's play the City of Liverpool had the best of the argument with Manchester. Blackburn Rovers continue their slide down the table, for they were beaten again on Saturday by Stockport County 4 goals to 2. Bolton Wanderers went in for amassing a big total and ran up six goals against Preston North End. Preston, however, were able to reply with a couple. Joseph Smith as usual, claimed a good share of the goals (four) and kept his forward line together in masterly fashion. The other results of the Lancashire section were: Port Vale 4, Oldham Athletic 0; Blackpool 1, Stoke 1; Southport Central 2, Bury 1. Results of league to Nov. 25:

MIDLAND SECTION

	Pld	W	L	Drn	Goals F	Ag	Pts
Leeds City	13	9	1	3	38	16	21
Birmingham	13	9	2	2	33	15	20
Hud'field Town	13	8	4	1	21	15	17
Barnsley	13	5	2	6	29	18	16
Sheffield United	13	6	4	3	27	23	15
Bradford	13	6	6	1	26	18	13
Chesterfield	13	5	6	2	24	22	12
Bradford City	13	4	5	4	21	23	12
Sheffield Wed	13	4	5	4	17	19	12
Not'ham Forest	13	5	7	1	22	22	11
Notts County	13	4	6	3	21	29	11
Roth'ham Co.	13	3	5	5	15	22	11
Hull City	13	4	6	3	17	39	11
Grimsby Town	13	3	6	4	18	36	10
Leicester Fosse	13	2	6	5	14	25	9
Lincoln City	13	3	8	2	19	30	8

LANCASHIRE SECTION

	Pld	W	L	Drn	Goals F	Ag	Pts
Liverpool	13	9	0	4	24	9	22
Burnley	13	8	2	3	33	21	19
Everton	13	8	3	2	30	21	18
Manch'ter City	13	6	3	4	21	13	16
Stockport Co.	13	6	3	4	24	18	16
F[illegible]kburn Rov.	13	7	5	1	31	21	15
So[illegible]ort Cen.	13	6	4	3	22	15	15
St[illegible]	13	5	3	5	19	20	15
Ma[illegible]d	13	6	4	3	19	22	15
Roch[illegible]	13	4	5	4	19	28	12
Bolton Wand.	13	5	6	2	32	22	12
Port Vale	13	2	6	5	27	25	9
Oldham Ath.	13	2	8	3	16	29	7
Bury	13	1	8	4	14	27	6
Blackpool	13	1	8	4	14	39	6
Preston N. End	13	1	9	3	19	34	5

In the Scottish League the leadership is still unchanged, although Greenock Morton dropped a point on Saturday in their game with Third Lanark. No goals were scored and the game was therefore left drawn. M'Menemy returned to the ranks of the Celtic once more and signalized the event by scoring the only goal which won the match with Aberdeen. Aberdeen played a keen game and did well to run their formidable opponents so close. Airdrieonians, after being in arrears twice during the game with the Academicals, finally made a draw of it, sharing four goals with their opponents. The Rangers had no difficulty at Raith and returned victorious by 4 goals to 1. Falkirk were heavily defeated by 5 goals to 0 on the St. Mirren ground. The remaining matches ended: Dumbarton 1, Kilmarnock 1; Hearts 2, Queen's Park 2; Motherwell 3, Clyde 3; Partick Thistle 3, Dundee 1; Ayr United 2, Hibernians 1. Results of Scottish League to Nov. 25:

	Pld	W	L	Drn	Goals F	Ag	Pts
Morton	15	10	2	3	26	15	23
Celtic	13	9	0	4	24	6	22
Airdrieonians	15	8	1	6	30	15	22
Rangers	13	9	1	3	27	6	21
Ayr United	15	8	5	2	23	17	18
Partick Thistle	13	7	3	3	24	7	17
Third Lanark	13	6	3	4	20	13	16
Kilmarnock	15	6	5	4	23	19	16
Falkirk	15	5	5	5	24	19	15
St. Mirren	15	5	6	4	20	20	14
Hamilton A.	14	5	5	4	19	23	14
Dumbarton	15	6	7	2	23	35	14
Clyde	12	4	3	5	17	15	13
Hibernians	16	3	6	7	22	27	13
Hearts	16	6	10	0	16	30	12
Aberdeen	15	3	7	5	14	19	11
Queen's Park	13	3	7	3	18	29	9
Motherwell	15	2	9	4	23	34	8
Dundee	15	2	10	3	17	32	7
Raith Rovers	15	0	12	3	10	39	3

M'GRAW CASE TO COME BEFORE THE NATIONAL BODY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A case resembling in many ways that of George Sisler will come before the national commission at an early date. J. J. McGraw, manager of the New York Nationals, will be the complainant, and the player involved is Waite Hoyt, the pitcher, who has been practicing with the Giants for two years. Hoyt is 17 years old, and, when McGraw first discovered him an agreement was made with the boy's father by which Hoyt would sign with McGraw when he became of age.

It appears that several years ago Owner Clarkin of the Hartford club asked McGraw, as a favor, to draft Hugh High, now with the New York Americns, in order to cover the latter up. McGraw returned High to Clarkin later, and the latter then sold the noted outfielder to the Detroit club. Last summer Clarkin came here and asked McGraw to let him have a pitcher. Owing to the enforcement of the 21-player rule the Giants leader had no extra man, but he agreed to turn over Hoyt, with the understanding that he would be sent back.

Clarkin then proceeded to sign Hoyt to a contract and at the end of the season he reserved the boy, subsequently selling his release to the Lynn club. McGraw, when he takes the case to the commission, will argue that Hoyt had no right to sign a contract without his father's consent, and that he rightfully belongs to the New York club. McGraw probably will be sustained.

TRINITY GIVES FOOTBALL DATES

HARTFORD, Conn.—The schedule of the Trinity College football team announced Tuesday night reveals that athletic relations have been resumed with New York University. Relations were broken off in 1914, following a dispute over Trinity's playing of George Brickley, a professional baseball player. Since then Trinity has revised its eligibility rules. The schedule follows:

Sept. 29—Middlebury, at Hartford.
Oct. 6—Union, at Schenectady, N. Y.; 13—Bowdoin, at Portland, Me.; 20—Connecticut Agricultural College, at Hartford; 27—Haverford, at Hartford.
Nov. 6—New York University, at New York; 10—Amherst, at Hartford; 17—Rutgers, at New Brunswick.

N. E. A. A. U. MEETS MONDAY

The New England A. A. U. will hold its quarterly meeting at the Revere House next Monday night. Plans for the holding of the annual indoor track and field sports will be arranged for, and action taking on the sending of athletes to the several national indoor competitions this season.

EIGHT PLAYERS NOW REMAIN IN SQUASH TENNIS

Harvard Club Is Leading With No Less Than Five Representatives in Round Before Semi-Finals

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only eight of those who entered the annual handicap tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association Saturday now remain to play for the chief trophy on the courts of the Harvard Club. Today's play is in the fifth round, the one before the semifinals, and of the eight representatives, the Harvard Club is leading with five.

Fourth-round matches were played Tuesday, and the chief match of the day was between Lindsay Bradford of the Yale Club and W. V. Booth of the Harvard Club. On Monday Bradford defeated C. M. Bull Jr., one of the strongest players in the tournament, and he was expected to win a place in the semifinal round at least, but Booth eliminated him in a game in which Bradford failed to play up to his best form, the score being 15—1, 15—5.

A match which excited considerable interest was that between W. H. Vanderpoel and R. E. T. Riggs of the Heights Casino. Both men were handicapped alike at minus four aces. Riggs, however, did not show to his best advantage, and the contest went to Vanderpoel by a surprisingly one-sided score.

Only two men with big allowances remain in the tournament. They are Booth, with one hand and nine aces, and E. H. Hemenway, with one hand and eight aces. The latter's opponent Tuesday was John Taylor, a fellow member of the Harvard Club, who is rated at minus four aces. The advantage in favor of Hemenway was too great for Taylor to overcome, and he was defeated at 15—6, 15—2.

FOURTH ROUND

R. E. Fink, Englewood F. C., scratch, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, plus 4 aces, 15—4, 15—5; W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club, minus 4 aces, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, minus 4 aces, 15—7, 15—5; E. H. Hemenway, Harvard Club, plus one hand 9 aces, defeated John Taylor, Harvard Club, minus 4 aces, 15—6, 15—2; W. V. Booth, Harvard Club, plus one hand 9 aces, defeated Lindsay Bradford, Yale Club, plus one hand, 15—1, 15—5; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, minus 8 aces, defeated C. F. Brown, Montclair A. C., scratch, 15—12, 15—12; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, minus 4 aces, defeated R. G. Coburn, Greenwich F. C., scratch, 11—15, 15—3, 15—10.

DATES GIVEN FOR JUNIOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. F. Putnam, president of the Seventh Regiment Lawn Tennis Club, announced Tuesday that the national junior indoor championship tournament would begin on the board courts of the armory on Dec. 26. The dates have been approved by the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The tournament for the junior title will be the second annual holding of the national meeting. Elliott Binzen won the singles last season, while Rand and Webber captured the doubles honors. The conditions of the tournament have been somewhat changed because of the amendments to the rules enacted at the last annual meeting of the national association. The age limit is raised to 20 years. This will admit several of the younger and brilliant collegians, who are expected to compete.

Singles and doubles will be contested. The matches with the exception of the finals, will be the best two out of three sets. The finals will be the best three out of five sets. Days for practice will be designated the week before the tournament. The championship matches will be decided on Saturday, Dec. 30. R. F. Putnam will act as referee.

HARVARD NAMES KING CAPTAIN OF CROSS-COUNTRY

G. A. King '18, of Washington, D. C., was this afternoon unanimously elected captain of the Harvard varsity cross-country team for 1917. The 10 men who ran in the Harvard-Yale dual race were eligible to vote and nine of them were present as follows: Bancroft, Hutchinson, Babcock, King, Bechtel, Kielty, Cook, Boyd and Tilgham. Whitehouse, was the other man eligible, but he was absent.

King prepared for Harvard at Friend School, Washington. He has been the best runner on the Harvard team this fall, finishing first in the dual race with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, fourth against Cornell, second against Yale and sixth in the inercollegiate championship.

C. L. BECKER LEADS TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C.—There were 32 entries in the Tin Whistles golf tournament Tuesday. In class A, C. L. Becker of Woodland, with an allowance of 10 strokes, was first with 77 net. In class B, James Barber, Englewood, was the winner with 96 gross, handicap 24, 72 net.

FRED ROCQUE TO COACH YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Fred Rocque, former Dartmouth hockey coach, has been appointed head coach of the Yale hockey team, it was annoureed Tuesday.

STUDENTS FAVOR THE COMPULSORY ATHLETIC PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Compulsory athletics for the students of Bowdoin College were recommended in an editorial in the Bowdoin Orient, which appeared Tuesday noon. Backed by the student council of the college and by undergraduates, faculty and alumni, it is probable that next fall will see an important change in the athletics of the college. Under the proposed plan, the participation of every student in football, baseball, track, tennis or gymnasium for the whole year would replace the present system of compulsory gymnasium from Thanksgiving until Easter.

The plan is backed by S. N. Shumway '17, captain of the football team this fall, and while it appeared before the college for the first time yesterday, the sentiment of the college is favorable. It would not affect any student in college at present, as it is planned to have it begin with the entering class next fall, and gradually have the system extend to include the four classes. The proposed system is already used at Amherst, Wesleyan and Williams with success, both to the student body and to the athletic teams. The idea is to have athletics for the men who are not of varsity calibre. the student council passes unanimous resolutions in favor of the new plan.

BIG SQUAD AT M. A. C. FOR FIRST TRACK PRACTICE

AMHERST, Mass.—The first call for the indoor track team was issued Tuesday at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. A large squad answered and Coach Dickinson reports bright prospects. Those men who participated in fall athletics will be kept off the track until after the December holidays.

This affects the cross-country and football men. The others will be given light conditioning work until the regular work starts after the vacation. Manager Flint has arranged a tentative schedule, which will include competition with Rhode Island State, Worcester P. I., at Worcester indoor meet; Trinity at the Hartford Armory, and New Hampshire State College at Boston.

M. A. Pratt was elected captain at a recent meeting. Among the promising men to report are Bell, Clough, Wilcox, Baker, Callahan, Chapin, Skinner, Faxon, Bainbridge, Peaz, Gillette and Schwartz.

PICKUPS

Before the National league meeting opened yesterday, it was freely predicted that many trades would be made. Not one has been reported as yet and the meeting is about half over.

Increasing the number of players from 21 to 22 will help the National league clubs some; but it would help them more if the limit were raised to 25, the same as in the American league.

The postseason series between the International league and American Association will consist of 48 games starting Aug. 7. Perhaps this kind of a series will work out so well that it will result in a world's series of this kind.

The National and International league baseball owners are certainly having a busy time of it in New York. Matters of great importance to professional baseball are being considered and the fans are watching the results with interest.

Who will manage the Chicago Nationals is still a question. It looks very much as if Fred Mitchell, the Boston scout and former Harvard coach, would get the assignment. The only thing which appears to be holding it up is what players and how much money will be given Boston for his release.

DeW. W. BALCH YALE CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—DeW. W. Balch of Cincinnati was elected captain of the Yale golf team Tuesday. He has been one of the most consistent golfers of the Yale squad for two seasons. He is a member of the junior class of the academic department.

PRINCETON NAMES P. H. DAVIS

PRINCETON, N. J.—P. H. Davis has been selected to represent Princeton University on the football rules committee, it was announced Tuesday by the board of athletic control.

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BASKETBALL IS BEING SOUGHT BY WALTHAM BOYS

Coach Fradd Aiding High School Students in Effort to Have Team Sanctioned

Athletic Director N. H. Fradd is cooperating with the students at Waltham High School in a strenuous effort to get the consent of the school faculty to the formation of a basketball team this season. For some time past the Waltham students have wanted a basketball team at the school, but have been unable to gain the consent of those governing athletics. This season a more determined effort than ever will be made, and it is likely to succeed.

At the beginning of the football season that has recently closed, Coach Fradd told the members of the Waltham eleven that if the team made a creditable showing during the season he would do all that he could to have a basketball team formed. Waltham High School produced one of the best schoolboy football teams in the East this fall, and Coach Fradd will help the boys in their efforts to form a basketball team.

The football men at the school are all in favor of the formation of a five, which will be coached by Director Fradd, and which should be a credit to the school. The boys who made the best showing on the football field are the ones that will wear the basketball uniforms, and it is certain that an excellent combination can be made up.

Five football stars, Capt. Charles McGahan, Charles Gately, Paul Leary, Frank Smith and Donald Miller are the prime movers in the effort. All five are experienced basketball players, and played on the team that was formed of Waltham students last winter, and which defeated many of the independent teams in the State. These five have worked hard to arouse interest in the project among the students of the school, and if the team is sanctioned, they will deserve a lot of credit.

If the team is formed, it is likely that John Leary, former high school athletic star, will assist Fradd in coaching the boys. Leary played professional baseball with the St. Louis Americans, and last year was with the Indianapolis club of the American Association. He is a basketball player of great ability, and will be a big help to the boys.

SCHEDULE FOR N. H. STATE MEN

DURHAM, N. H.—The New Hampshire State College basketball schedule for 1917 is the longest in its history. The squad has 46 men out for the five positions and with daily practice Coach Cowell should produce a strong team. The schedule:

Jan. 12—Wesleyan, at Middletown; 13—Connecticut State, Storrs; 22—Rensselaer, Durham.
Feb. 2—M. A. C., Durham; 10—M. A. C., Amherst; 15—St. Michaels, Durham; 17—Dartmouth, Hanover; 21—R. I. State, Durham; 24—Connecticut State, Durham.
March 2—Boston University, Boston; 3—R. I. State, Kingston; 10—Boston University, Durham; 17—pending; 24—championship class game.

DARTMOUTH IS PREPARING FOR OPENING GAME

Springfield Training School to Be First Opponents on Green's Basketball Schedule Playing at Hanover Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H.—In preparation for the first game of the season, to be played here against the Springfield T. S. Saturday, the Dartmouth basketball squad, consisting of 35 men, is now practicing with daily scrimmages in Alumni gymnasium. With the possible exception of Capt. W. C. Sisson '17, and F. L. Rau '18, there are no individual stars among the candidates, and since only three letter men from last year are available, Coach Pelletier has been drilling the men in the fundamentals of the game in order to develop team work.

The squad has been handicapped by several men, of whom much had been expected, being unable to scrimmage regularly. R. A. Aishton '18, one of the most promising candidates for forward, and H. L. Steele '17, the best center on the squad, are not in shape for regular practice and it is possible that neither of these men will play in the opening game.

The Green faces an unusually hard problem this year to develop a winning team. Several members of last season's quintet have graduated, leaving Coach Pelletier with only three varsity men available as a nucleus to start the year with. Last year's freshman five was hardly up to the standard of other Green first-year teams, and will produce little if any varsity material.

Capt. W. C. Sisson '17 is a veteran guard of three seasons, and it is on him that the team will depend for its defense. It is possible, however, that because of his speed he will be shifted to a forward position this year. F. L. Rau '18 was the fastest forward on the squad a year ago, and is expected to again star. H. L. Steele '17, the other letter man available, will probably hold down the center position.

R. A. Aiston '18, E. B. Mudgett '17, and H. S. Webster '18, are strong candidates for forward, and these three will probably alternate as running mate for Rau. In addition to Captain Sisson, M. W. Hodgdon '19 and C. E. Hilliker '18 are the best bidders for the guard positions. At center, A. H. Steenrod '17 and K. F. Hutchinson '18 are batting closely as first substitutes for Steele.

The team has an unusually difficult schedule of 22 games this year, the contest with Springfield Training School opening the season 10 days earlier than usual. During the first three weeks of January the squad will leave on a Southern trip which will include Lafayette, Pennsylvania State and other strong opponents. The season will end in Hanover March 10.

CORNELL TO MEET NIAGARA

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity basketball team is scheduled to meet Niagara here this evening.

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HOLIDAY time is Gillette-time the world over. The Gillette is one of the few gifts that really *mean* something to a man—one thing that you can be sure he will use day after day for many years.

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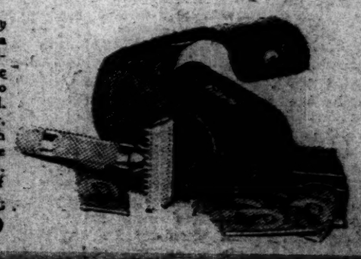


ATTENTION FIXED ON PRESIDENT BY PEACE MOVE

(Continued from page one)

world have in a manner become adjusted. All these things would have to be involved in an armistice.

Proposal Welcomed

Applause Greets Words of Chancellor in the Reichstag

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—In view of the previous intimation of the importance of the occasion, the crowd outside the Reichstag yesterday was greater even than on August 4, 1914, and intense excitement prevailed throughout the capital. The galleries and floor of the House were packed when the Chancellor rose to announce that Germany and her allies had definitely offered to negotiate.

References to military events were interrupted by "bravos" but there was a storm of applause when he came to speak of peace which broke into clapping of hands when he read the note to enemy powers. The demonstration was suppressed by the President and the majority of the Conservatives sat with folded arms, showing ostentatious disapproval.

When the Chancellor had concluded his speech, Dr. Spahn, Center leader, proposed the adjournment of the House but Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal, demanded a discussion of the speech, being supported by the Conservatives and Socialist minority, but the adjournment motion was carried.

Text of Peace Note

Communication Sent by Central Powers to Hostile Nations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The following is the text of the note addressed by Germany and her allies to the hostile governments:

"The most terrific war ever experienced in history has been raging for the last two years and a half over a large part of the world—a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity.

"Our aims are not to scatter or annihilate our adversaries.

"In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the war (which had been forced upon us) until the bitter end, if necessary, and, at the same time, prompted by the desire to avoid further bloodshed and make an end to the atrocities of war, the four allied powers propose to enter into peace negotiations. The proposition which they bring forward for such negotiations and which has had for their object a guarantee of the honor and liberty of the evolution of their nations are, according to their belief, a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"The four allied powers have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of the nations' evolutions. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and claims in no way control the rights of these nations.

"The spiritual and material progress which were the pride of Europe at the beginning of the Twentieth Century are threatened with ruin. Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength. In this struggle they gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in numbers and war material.

"Our lines stand unshaken against every repeated attempt made by the armies. The last attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that further continuance of the war will not result in breaking the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectation of further successes.

"If in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation the struggle should go on the four allied powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility for this before humanity and history. The Imperial Government, through the good offices of Your Excellency, ask the Government of (here is inserted the name of the neutral power addressed in each instance) to bring this communication to the knowledge of the Government of (here are inserted the names of belligerents):"

English Press Views

How Papers Regard Proposals of Central Powers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Commenting on the German peace proposals, The Times says the language is not that of a belligerent who recognizes the failure of militarism and is genuinely anxious to come to terms with the adversary. All the Allies and those neutrals who have studied Germany's motives and actions, The Times considers will be unmoved by this parade of power and unctuous rectitude.

Germany's attempt to induce the United States to make a spontaneous proposal of mediation has lamentably and conspicuously failed. After a reference to recent developments in Entente countries, The Times says that indefinite admissions and overstrained protests in the Chancellor's speech confirm the striking evidence from the German press and from many other sources that Germany, to say nothing of Austria, is suffering seriously from the economic pressure of the war and of the blockade.

Germany, The Times considers, hopes to give heart to her depressed population to secure some slackening of hostilities which would afford her opportunities for redoubled peace intrigues amongst belligerents and neutrals and to fasten the blame for the continuation of the war upon her opponents. The Entente must absolutely reject any idea of mediation in any shape and from any quarter so long as the basis proposed is the triumph of might and not of right. They must refuse with equal firmness even to talk about an armistice until the lands which the enemy has overrun are restored and compensated. They must renew the enunciation of peace terms laid once for all in Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech, and they must redouble their efforts to force these terms upon Germany and her accomplices.

There can be no compromise and no talk of a drawn war where the very principles of public right are at stake.

Like other papers, the Daily Chronicle thinks Germany has chosen the moment well. Germany hopes a discussion of her peace terms may develop fissures in the alliance and turn neutrals against us. The Chronicle then recalls the fact that apart from something like a famine of June and July in Germany, which will be worse next year, Germany was visibly outmatched on the fronts as a whole before the autumn wet came to her rescue. When the spring dries the ground, the Allies will have such superiority in guns, munitions and men as has never yet been possessed by either side.

Germany's cue was to snatch a military victory to balance the five great military defeats on the western Italian and Russian theaters, and then to come forward with an appeal for the cessation of bloodshed and an offer of peace on "as-you-were" terms.

The Chronicle says that just as no peace can be satisfactory which is not made by the Allies as a whole, so no terms can be satisfactory which do not secure Allied interests all round.

The final destruction of the military domination of Prussia, stipulated by Mr. Asquith, still holds good, the Chronicle maintains, and it points out what Germany means by Mittel Europa, adding that western nations, while insisting upon the restitution and reparation of all territory overrun by Germany in the West, must not forget the danger of an overwhelming German power being built up elsewhere in spite of them.

The Daily News thinks one factor actuating Germany in making peace terms is to justify the Government in the eyes of Germany where there is a powerful and growing suspicion of the Government. That suspicion the Chancellor hopes to allay by putting the Allies in a position of refusing all overtures and consolidating the country on the conviction that Germany is being reduced to wage a sheer defensive war of existence. He calculates the rejection of his offer would give him the sanction of his people and indorsement of the neutral world in a policy of unmitigated ferocity.

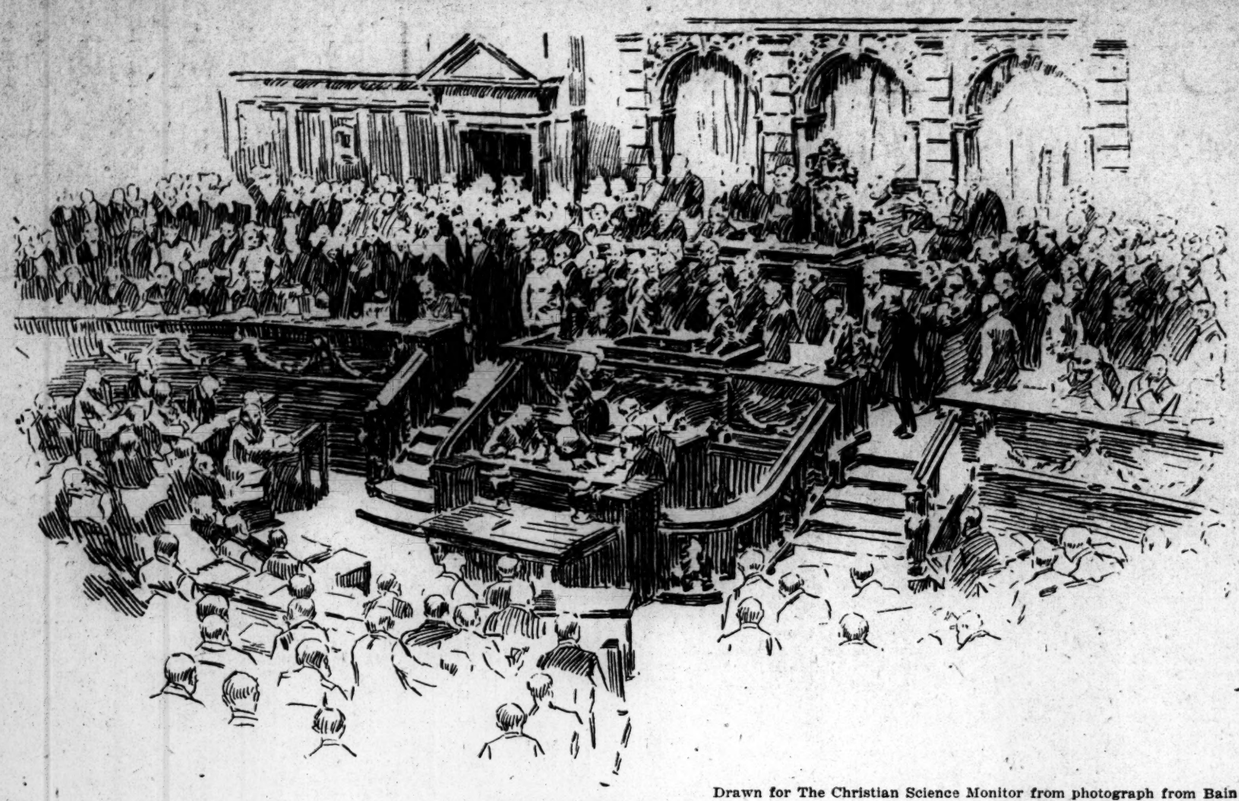
The Daily News maintains that while the Entente cannot enter into peace negotiations on the basis that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg offers that they must put their case before the enemy and neutral powers. They must state the terms on which they are prepared to negotiate and throw on Germany the responsibility of rejecting or accepting that basis of negotiation. The terms may be as high as the crimes of Germany warrant and they should be terms consistent with justice and having regard for securing the future of the world against a recurrence of this tragedy and which will reasonably fulfill the declaration of Mr. Asquith as the object of the Allies.

The Daily Telegraph says: Until we know precisely what is involved we are debarred from all opportunity of discussing the proffer of the German olive branch.

No one can either accept or decline a vague formula of words, not likely to mean much. It is not for us to say "yea" or "nay" to a nebulous offer of unknown terms. It is to the Allies as a whole that the appeal whatever it may turn out to be has been made and it is they in their corporate capacity who must answer. The Manchester Guardian says, as Germany has asked for peace we ought to know on what terms she is prepared to conclude it.

It is not necessary to offer even a formal armistice nor to admit intervention of a third party, but the interchange of views should be immediate and direct. It will be for all concerned a case of cards on the table, a most salutary result, and we shall know and not merely conjecture what exactly stands between us and peace, and, if the war is to go on, why it is to go on and for what definite objects. That will in itself be an enormous and stimulating gain.

The Birmingham Daily Post says the replies sent to Germany will be decisive for the simple reason that no other reply is possible. Germany will be given to understand we cannot even negotiate when there is no possibility of agreement on terms we could accept.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Bain

The Reichstag in session

Note Sent to the Pope

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The note presented by Dr. Muhlberg, German Minister to the Vatican, to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, follows:

"According to instructions received, I have the honor to send to your eminence a copy of the declaration which the Imperial Government today, by the good offices of the powers intrusted with the protection of German interests in the countries with which the German Empire is in a state of war, transmits to these states, and in which the Imperial Government declares itself ready to enter into peace negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian governments also have seen similar notes.

"The reasons which prompted Germany and her allies to take this step are manifest. For two years and a half a terrible war has been devastating the European continent. Unlimited treasures of civilization have been destroyed. Millions of brave soldiers have fallen in battle and millions have returned home as invalids.

"Not only upon the belligerent nations, but also upon neutrals the destructive consequences of the gigantic struggle weigh heavily. Trade and commerce, carefully built up in years of peace, have been depressed. The best forces of the nations have been withdrawn from the production of useful objects. Europe, which formerly was devoted to the propagation of religion and civilization, which was trying to find solutions for social problems and was the home of science and art and all peaceful labor, now resembles an immense war camp, in which the achievements and works of many decades are doomed to annihilation.

"Germany is carrying on a war of defense against her enemies, which aim at her destruction. She fights to assure the integrity of her frontiers and the liberty of the German nation, for the right which she claims to develop freely her intellectual and economic energies in peaceful competition and on an equal footing with other nations. All the efforts of her enemies are unable to scatter the heroic armies of the (Teutonic) allies, which protect the frontiers of their countries, strengthened by the certainty that the enemy shall never pierce the iron wall.

"Those fighting on the front know that they are supported by the whole nation, which is inspired by love for its country and is ready for the greatest sacrifices and determined to defend to the last extremity the inherited treasures of intellectual and economic work and the social organization and sacred soil of the country.

"Certain of our own strength, but realizing Europe's sad future if the war continues; seized with pity in the face of the unspeakable misery of humanity, the German Empire, in accord with her allies, solemnly repeats what the Chancellor already has declared, a year ago, that Germany is ready to give peace to the world by setting before the whole world the question whether or no it is possible to find a basis for an understanding.

"Since the first day of the pontifical reign, his holiness the pope has unswervingly demonstrated, in the most generous fashion, his solicitude for the innumerable victims of this war. He has alleviated the sufferings and ameliorated the fate of thousands of men injured by this catastrophe. Inspired by the exalted ideas of his ministry, his holiness has seized every opportunity in the interest of humanity to end so sanguinary a war.

"The Imperial Government is firmly confident that the initiative of the four powers will find friendly welcome on the part of his holiness, and that the work of peace can count upon the precious support of the Holy See."

Austro-Hungarian Message

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—In his proclamation to Austro-Hungarian troops notifying them that he had joined in the peace proposal, the Emperor said:

"With God's gracious assistance, and the royal allies' bravery and endurance, we have created a situation whereby the final victory is no longer doubtful. In an endeavor to give back to the people the blessings of peace, I and my illustrious allies have attempted to bring about an honorable peace.

"I pray that the Almighty may bestow his blessing on this step, but I am convinced you will continue to fight with the heroism you have in the past, until peace is concluded or the enemy crushingly beaten."

Vienna Peace Telegram

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—An official Vienna telegram explains the willingness of the Germanic powers to negotiate, their argument being on the lines of the Chancellor's speech.

Kaiser's Message to Forces

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The Kaiser has issued an order to the army and navy, announcing the offer of peace to the enemy.

AMBASSADOR IS GRATIFIED AT PEACE PROPOSAL

(Continued from page one)

appear that the United States may properly take some action that will help bring about a meeting of the belligerents.

In Allied circles the disposition is to look upon the proposals with suspicion. The proposition of the Berlin Government and its allies is looked upon as a plan to create a favorable impression in the United States by the furtherance of a peace plan which the Central Powers know in advance will not be acceptable to the Entente, the plan being to create the impression that the Entente Allies will be responsible for any further continuance of the war.

It is considered in Allied circles here that to end the war now with the restoration of the status quo would mean that the Allies have lost the war.

Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, said he was very glad to learn that peace negotiations were about to be launched, providing such negotiations were of an "open" character. He understood from press dispatches, however, that this was not the case, but that the proposals about to be put forward by the Central Powers were "final," stating the last word as to the terms upon which they would consider peace.

Asked to comment on the report that Germany and her allies were about to initiate peace negotiations, the Senator said he did not think he ought to express his views until he had been able to study the exact proposals that Germany may make. He continued: "If it is to be an 'open' peace I am glad that the step has been taken. But from what I read in the papers this is not the case. It appears that the terms Germany is about to publish are final."

Asked whether he believed the time was now propitious for the belligerents to entertain tenders of peace, Mr. Stone said: "The time for starting peace negotiations is any time."

The Senator was asked to state whether he believed the United States should at this time consent to become a mediator in the European struggle. In reply he said: "I must decline to express my opinion on that point."

MR. HUGHES CARRIED MICHIGAN BY 32,322

LANSING, Mich.—The State Board of Canvassers announces that the plurality of Charles E. Hughes over President Wilson at the November election in Michigan was 32,322.

The leading Republican elector received 339,097 votes, and the leading Democratic elector received 286,775.

FRANK MORISON LOSES SUIT

In the superior court yesterday a jury returned a verdict against Frank Morison, who sued the United Shoe Machinery Company for $3397, of which $2000 was for compensation and the rest for disbursements which he claimed to have made under an alleged contract to furnish information regarding machines used in the Thomas G. Plant shoe factory and to organize the men there. The contract was made in 1910, he alleged.

B. & A. EMBARGO CANCELED

Notice was issued by the Boston & Albany Railroad yesterday that the embargo issued by the company on Dec. 5, on east-bound freight via Albany, West Albany, Rensselaer and Hudson, N. Y. is canceled, effective Dec. 12. This restores the condition existing on the B. & A. prior to the embargo of Dec. 5, except as it may be affected by embargoes issued by other carriers.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Although the increasing severity of winter conditions would appear to be somewhat hampering the Austro-German advance in Rumania, Berlin announces the capture of further positions east of Ploeshti, namely the town of Mizil on the railway between Ploeshti and Buzeu and the village of Urziceni on the River Jalomita about 35 miles northeast of Bucharest. Petrograd, however, announces the repulse of Austro-German attacks west of Mizil, while unofficial advices from the Russian capital maintain that the situation in Rumania is beginning to develop more favorably to the Russo-Rumanian forces, and that the Germans have begun the withdrawal of some of their divisions from the country to other fronts.

There is little news from the other war theaters. Paris announces the capture of five small Bulgarian posts on the right bank of the Vardar river on the Macedonian front; but reports that operations in the neighborhood of Monastir are being impeded by severe winter conditions. Some activity is reported from the eastern front in the neighborhood of Lutsk, where the German forces captured a Russian position which they were subsequently, according to Petrograd, obliged to abandon.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

In Great Wallachia our victorious progress against the Russians and Rumanians continues.

In the wooded Carpathians, on the Smotres and on the Baba Ludova, repeated attacks were completely repulsed by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops, as were also nocturnal strong attacks in the Meste Canesoi sector. Also on both sides of the Trotus Valley the Russians once more launched their men and used their ammunition in unsuccessful thrusts upon some of our height positions.

North of Sulta, the Russians were again driven from a height they had retained in their recent operations.

Fighting is progressing along the whole front in Rumania. Urziceni (Urziecheni, 20 miles southeast of Mizil) and Mizil are in our possession. This army group, especially the Ninth Army, during the last three days, has captured from the Rumanians more than 10,000 prisoners, several cannon and quantities of field material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British official communication issued yesterday says:

Last night we carried out successful mining operations south of Ypres, in the vicinity of The Bluff. During the day, near the north bank of the Ancre, in retaliation for our opponents shelling points in our rear, we bombarded their support line and the areas behind their front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The bulletin issued by the French War Office last night reads:

The night was calm on the whole front except south of the Somme where the two artilleries were active in the sectors of Ribches and in Maisonnette.

Belgian communication: Enemy patrols attempted in the night to approach our positions, but were repulsed. Today the artillery was particularly active in the region of Steenstraete and Hetas.

A German attack near Lassigny was repulsed by the French.

On the right bank of the River Vardar we have occupied five small Bulgarian posts, to the south of the River Lymnitza. Unfavorable weather conditions have put a stop to the infantry operations in all the regions to the north of Monastir, but the artillery fighting goes on violently.

An enemy aeroplane has been brought down on the Struma front. Our aviators have bombarded barracks of the enemy forces in the region of Doiran and in the valley of the Vardar.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Yesterday's communication from the Russian war office follows:

On the Rumanian front on Sunday our opponents made unsuccessful attacks in the valley of the River Buzeu, north of Tshislau, on the River Krikov and west of Mizil.

In Dobrudja an exchange of fire is proceeding.

In the wooded Carpathians our opponents conducted attacks at a point five versts northeast of Chiena and in the region of Capul mountain. Both attacks were arrested by our fire.

In the territory east of Belber our attacking opponents were beaten back. Our detachments pursued them and captured two heights.

In the valley of the Sult river enemy attacks were repulsed on the front six versts northeast of Glashiutte, south of the valley of the Uzul river. We gained one of the heights.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An official communique reports the repulse of an Austrian attack against Italian positions on Dosso Casina, southwest of Loppio.

DEPORTATION PROTESTED

Members of the faculties of Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Andover Theological Seminary and the Episcopal Theological Seminary have sent a petition, protesting against the deportation of Belgians by Germany, to President Wilson. The petition was circulated before the United States Government made its official protest, but it was accompanied with a note of explanation. The petition was signed by 460 members, and the committee in charge consisted of Prof. G. H. Palmer, Prof. F. Aydelotte, Prof. W. E. Hocking and Prof. H. W. Tyler.

TUBE SERVICE SOUGHT

A hearing on the proposed laying of pneumatic tubes between the Western Union Telegraph Company's main office at 175 Congress Street and the office in the Chamber of Commerce will be held before the street commissioners Dec. 20. The company wants this service to carry the ordinary business between the two offices. Tubes already exist between the post office and the main office and between the State Street office and the main office.

HETTY GREEN WILL FILED

A copy of the Hetty H. R. Green will was filed in the Suffolk Probate Court office yesterday. It will be allowed as a matter of course and no petition for administration of the property will be necessary here.

GENERAL CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—MALE

Head Shipper

Thoroughly trained and equipped to handle the shipping of a large corporation where ease and promptness are the most essential requisites. Liberal salary to the right person. Address stating experience with references. Address J 119, Monitor Office, Boston.

Packing Department

WANTED, TO TAKE CHARGE

Experienced packer who is capable of mastering details; one who understands his business thoroughly—by a large manufacturing concern. Address stating salary expected with references. Address Z 130, Monitor Office, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

Brookline Single House

12 ROOMS and billiard room, 3 baths, hardwood floors, hot water heating, with electric thermostat heat regulator, open plumbing, laundry fully equipped, house nearly new, spacious verandas, hedge and shrubbery, land 60 ft. front, 130 feet deep, fine view, good air, near Beacon boulevard. Call Brookline 6540.

CLOTHING

MAX KEEZER

Highest prices paid for Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1230 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED

Four months, $5 for non-visibles; three months, $7 for visibles. First payment applies if purchased. American Writing Machine Co., 119 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. Main 166.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, $10 up, $5 cash, bal. monthly; rentals $1 up. Office Appliance Co., 191 Devonshire st., Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN

Modern brick apartments, $45 to $79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain, or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

The Helvetia

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15 Minutes from Park Street

Housekeeping suites, 2-3-4 rooms, kitchenette and bath from $20 unfurnished to $60 furnished.

Single rooms furnished, $3 to $7 a week. Transients $1 a day. References required.

Everything comfortable and homelike.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

WINDEMERE APARTMENT—1069 Boylston street, Suite 1; one or two sunny front rooms.

DOGS, CATS, BIRDS, ETC.

WANTED—Home for handsome maltese pet cat 4 years old; gentle and affectionate; good home must be assured. MRS. G. M. LONG, 71 Dunboy st., Brighton, Mass.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired; straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed; bands and bindings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

ROOMS TO LET

BACK BAY, 97 ST. STEPHEN ST., Suite 27—Furnished room for woman. Apply to janitor.

ROOM for rent to business man; 15 min. to Park St. 2747-W Brighton. 51 Parkvale ave., Allston.

SHORE or harbor view—warm, quiet home; h. w. heat, elec. lts., s. exp., n. cars; no children; refs. Tel. Winthrop 616-M.

BOARD AND ROOMS

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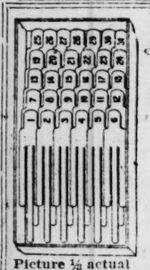

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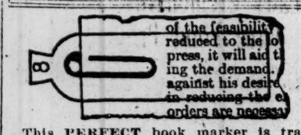

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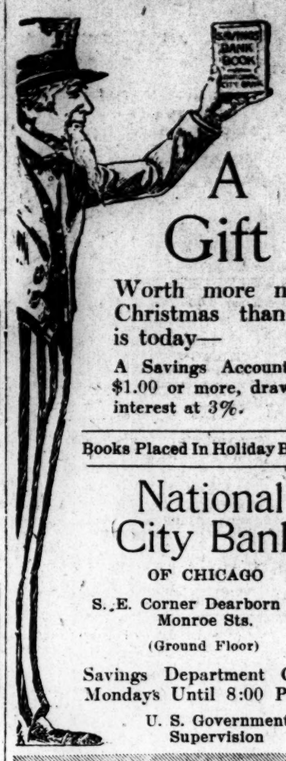

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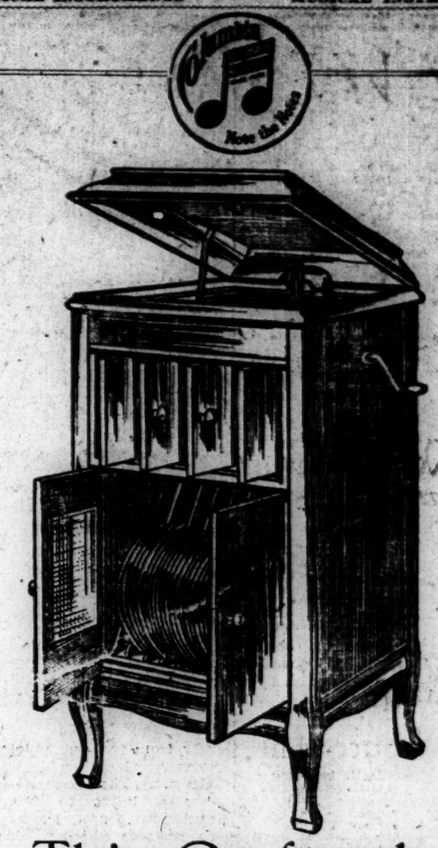

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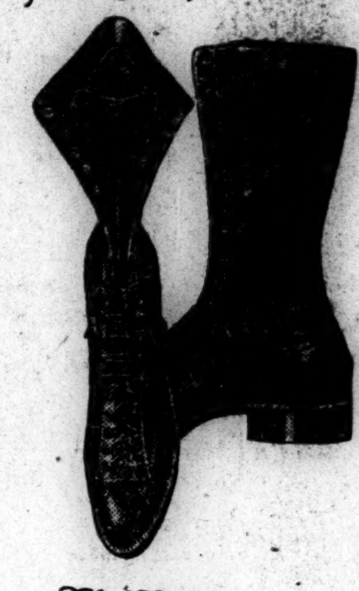

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The Silks of Long Ago

The story of the evolution of textiles (any woven material) is absorbing and, like the history of every art, runs parallel with the history of culture and progress.

To those who feel that they would enjoy an exhaustive history of textiles, a descriptive catalogue relating to the collection of textiles in the South Kensington Museum, prepared by the Very Rev. Daniel Rock (1870), is recommended. In the introduction to that catalogue, one gets the story of woven linens, cottons, silks, paper, gold and silver threads, interspersed with precious jewels and glass beads—all materials woven by hand or machine.

The story of textiles includes: first, woven materials; second, embroidered materials; third, a combination of the two, known as "tapestry." If one reads their wonderful story, starting in Assyria, then progressing to Egypt, the Orient, Greece, Rome, and Western Europe, in any history of textiles, one may obtain quickly and easily a clear idea of this department of interior decoration from earliest times.

The first European silk is said to have been in the form of transparent gauze, dyed in lovely tones for the women of the Greek islands, a form of costume later condemned by Greek philosophers. We know that embroidery was an art 3000 years ago; in fact, the figured garments seen on the Assyrian and Egyptian bas-reliefs are supposed to represent materials with embroidered figures—not woven patterns—whereas in the Bible, when we read of embroidery, according to the translators, this sometimes meant woven stripes.

The earliest garments of Egypt were of cotton and hemp, or mallow, resembling flax. The older Egyptians never knew silks in any form, nor did the Israelites, nor any of the ancients. The earliest account of this material is given by Aristotle (Fourth Century). It was brought into Western Europe from China, via India, the Red Sea and Persia, and the first to weave it outside the Orient was a maiden on the Isle of Cos, off the coast of Asia Minor, producing a thin, gauze-like tissue worn by herself and companions. Today those tiny bits of gauze which one sees aid in between the leaves of old manuscripts to protect the illuminations, as our publishers use sheets of tissue paper, are said to be examples of this earliest form of woven silk.

The Romans used silk at first only for their women, as it was considered not a masculine material, but gradually they adopted it for the festival robes of men, Titus and Vespasian being among those said to have worn it. The first silk looms were set up in the royal palaces of the Roman kings in the year 533 A. D. The raw material was brought from the East for a long time, but in the Sixth Century two Greek monks, while in China, studied the method of rearing silk worms and obtaining the silk. They are accredited with introducing the manufacture of silk into Greece and hence into Western Europe. After that Greece, Persia and Asia Minor made this material, and Byzantium was famed for its silks, the actual making of which got into the hands of the Jews and was for a long time controlled by them.

Metals (gold, silver, and copper) were flattened out and cut into narrow strips for winding around cotton twists. These were the gold and silver threads used in weaving. The Moors and Spaniards used strips of gilded parchment, instead of metals, for weaving with the silk.

We know that England was weaving silk in the Thirteenth Century, and velvets seem to have been used at a very early date. The introduction of silk and velvet into different countries had an immediate and much needed influence in civilizing the manners of society. It is hard to realize that in the Thirteenth Century, when Edward I married Eleanor of Castile, the highest nobles of England, when resting at their ease, stretched at full length on the straw-covered floors of baronial halls, jeered at the Spanish courtiers who hung the walls and stretched the floors of Edward's castle with silks, in preparation for his Spanish bride.

The progress of art and culture was always from the East and moved slowly. Do not go so far back as the Thirteenth Century. James I of England owned no stockings when he was James VI of Scotland, and had to borrow a pair in which to receive the English Ambassador.

In the Eleventh Century, Italy manufactured her own silks, and into them were woven precious stones, corals, seed pearls, and colored glass beads which were made in Greece and Venice, as well as gold and silver spangles (Twelfth and Thirteenth centuries).

Here is an item on interior decoration from Proverbs vii, 16: "I have woven my bed with cords, I have covered it with painted tapestry brought from Egypt." There were painted tapestries made in Western Europe at a very early date, and collectors eagerly seek them. In the Fourteenth Century, these painted tapestries were referred to as "stained cloth."

Embroidery as an art, as we have seen, antedates silk weaving. The youngest of the three arts is tapestry. The oldest embroidery stitches are the "feather stitch," so called because they all took one direction, the stitches overlapping like the feathers of a bird; and "cross stitch" or "cushion" style, because used on church cushions. Hand-woven tapestries are called "comb wrought" because the instrument used in weaving was like a comb. "Cut work" is embroidery that is cut out and appliqued or sewed on another material.

Carpets which were used in Western Europe in the Middle Ages are seldom seen. The Kensington Museum owns two specimens, both of them Spanish, one of the Fourteenth and one of the Fifteenth Century.

Bostwick Castle, Scotland, had its vaulted ceiling painted with towers, battlements and pinnacles, a style of mural decoration which one sees in the oldest castles of Germany. It recalls the illumination in old manuscripts.

Preserved Ginger

Pare the roots of green ginger and lay in cold water for 15 minutes. Boil in 3 waters, changing the hot for cold every time, until very tender; then drain and lay in ice water. For the sirup, allow 1¼ pounds of sugar for every pound of ginger and a cup of water for every pound of sugar. Boil and skim until the scum ceases to rise. When the sirup is cold, wipe the ginger dry and drop it in. Let it stand 24 hours. Drain off and reheat the sirup. This time put the ginger in when only warm. Do not look at it again for two days. Then reboil the sirup, and pour over the ginger scalding hot. In a week drain off once more, boil, and add again while hot to the ginger. Cover closely. It will be fit for use in a fortnight.

The New Drop Sleeve

A feature of some of the newest sleeve models shows a tendency to return to the old-fashioned "bell" sleeve that was in vogue some years ago. Many of the blouses and frocks show sleeves that drop just below the elbow into a pocket of fullness, sometimes caught in at the wrist but oftener left open, with the cuff of the sleeve closing together below the opening. A handsome velvet coat showed this same sleeve, the opening giving a glimpse of the light satin lining. Presumably the gap would be closed up by the ends of the muff, when the arms were plunged into it.

Dixie Relish

One quart of cabbage, 1 pint of white onions, 1 pint of sweet red pepper, 1 pint of sweet green pepper, 5 tablespoons of salt, 4 tablespoons of mustard seed, 2 tablespoons of crushed celery seed, ¾ of a cup of sugar, 1 quart of vinegar. Chop fine and put in a kettle. Cover with vinegar and cook slowly until ingredients are tender.

Photograph by Ira L. Hill's studio

A Rough and Ready Sport Coat

The woman who spends much of her time out of doors has frequent need for a big, rough and ready coat, light but warm, which will stand being tossed in a corner, and which bundles her up snugly in the automobile. The polo coat, so called, shown in the photograph, is one of the most popular and serviceable wraps for this purpose. It is of a soft, pliable camel's hair, in practical straight lines, with huge pockets, turned-up collar to snuggle down into, and soft dark colors, such as tannish-brown and heather. The tam-o'-shanter which is worn with it is of two shades of corduroy, and may be rolled up and put in the pocket of the big coat, if need be.

Hints on Broiling

"Meat suitable for broiling should be fairly tender and surrounded by fat," directs Mrs. Helen Ruggles, in a lecture on broiling. "If there is no fat on the meat, brushing over the surface with softened fat or olive oil will improve it. Should the fibers be tough, close scoring of each side with a sharp knife will break these, and not spoil the flavor or lose the juices, as occurs when meat is pounded; but, for broiling, it is better to choose tender cuts, reserving the tough pieces for other processes. The edge of the meat should also be cut through in several places to prevent it from curling up, as the outer skin contracts from the heat. If the bone be removed, we may skewer the steak or chops into a convenient shape and simplify the carving of the former. Add no seasoning until the surfaces are seared, as salt both toughens meat and draws out the juices. Wipe steak with cloth wrung out of lukewarm water.

"The gas oven should be heated full 10 minutes before broiling, or the meat will simmer instead of broil. Remove the rack from the pan before heating the oven, so that the meat will not stick to the hot wires when put on.

"Place the meat about two inches from the flame, always leaving the oven door open while broiling. This is important to give the meat its flavor, and to prevent its burning and smoking. When one side is brown, turn, using two forks to turn the meat, to avoid piercing it. To finish cooking, reduce the heat, turning a second time if the meat is quite thick. Add seasoning after each side is browned; also salt, pepper and butter. The time of cooking will depend upon the thickness of the meat, and whether people want it rare, medium, or well done, but the method in each case is the same. For a steak, thick, rare, allow six minutes; eight to ten minutes if liked well done. The intense, direct heat sears the surface so that the juices are retained.

"Even so homely a dish as Hamburg steak takes on new dignity when broiled under the gas flame. It may be lightly seasoned with onion juice, and, if moistened with cream, the dish is delicious. Dry meat like ham, veal chops, and calf's liver should be first treated to a thin coating of butter, bacon fat, or drippings. Bacon should be put in a flat wire toaster, so that all may be turned at once. . . . Fish and fowl should be spread with soft fat, and dredged with flour, salt, and pepper before broiling; a little lemon juice adds to the taste. Cook more slowly than the other meats, and baste with hot water and the melting fats. Chicken, and all fowls, and game should be broiled, allowing the fleshy side to broil lightly, then turning till nearly cooked. Game should be broiled rare.

"Vegetables can be cooked to perfection in the broiling oven,—tomatoes, green peppers, Spanish onions, and potatoes. Panned apples with sausage are very acceptable; potatoes, white or sweet, should be thickly sliced, lightly buttered, and grilled to a delicate color. Oysters may be cooked in the shell, or on toast."

Mock Raspberry Mousse

Soak ¼ package of gelatine, usually 1 envelope, in ¼ cup of cold water for half an hour; then dissolve in ½ cup of boiling water. Add 1 cup of sugar and stir until dissolved, then strain into a dish standing in ice water. When cool, add 1 cup of raspberry juice and pulp (raspberries put up in the summer will do), and the juice of 1 lemon. Beat until light and continue beating until the mixture will hold its shape. Pour into a chilled mold and put in a cold place until firm and ready to serve.

How to Treat the Narrow Hall

A long, narrow hall in a house or apartment is difficult to arrange, but there are methods of handling it which partially correct its defects. The best furnishing is a very narrow console, or table, with a formal, high-backed chair on either side of it, and on the wall over the console a tapestry, an architectural picture, or a family portrait. On the console is placed merely a silver card tray.

Have a closet for wraps, if possible, or arrange hooks and a table, out of sight, for this purpose.

Keep the walls and woodwork light in color and in the same tone.

An interesting treatment of a long narrow hall is to break its length with lattice work, which has an open arch wide enough for one or two people to pass through, the arch surmounted by an urn in which ivy is placed. The lattice work has lines running up and down—not crossed, as is the usual way. It is on hinges so that trunks or furniture may be carried through the hall, if necessary. The whole is kept in the same color scheme as the hall.

Chinese Give Tips to Fashion

The tendency to Chinese effects which appeared early in the season, in the special form of evening wraps and opera coats, is now noticeable in accessories of daytime wear. For example, two interesting Chinese handbags have been observed recently on the street. One was in the shape of an immense bean, made of painted silk—a pure Chinese conceit. The other, an ingenious conventionalized representation of things Chinese, was a long tubular bag with four or five flaring ruffles giving the well known pagoda effect. The bag was embroidered with colored silk and small beads. Bits of Chinese embroidery are seen as trimming on hats, coats, and even muffs. Green jade bracelets are attached to many muffs, as a means of securing them to the wrist, and carved ivory figures in handles, hatpins, and other small accessories.

Oysters a la Watts

Dip oysters in beaten egg, then in sifted cracker crumbs, season with salt and pepper, then roll in slices of bacon with strips of red and green peppers. Pin together. Broil in a grill.

Arrangements and Rearrangements of Interiors

"If you would have your rooms interesting as well as beautiful, make them say something. . . . Before you buy anything, try to imagine how you want each room to look when completed; . . . think out the main features, for the details all depend upon these and will quickly adjust themselves. This is, in the long run, the quickest and most economical method of furnishing."

Such is the counsel of Grace Wood and Emily Burbank, joint authors of the newest, and perhaps the most up-to-the-minute book on household furnishing, "The Art of Interior Decoration," which has just issued from the press. There are many such volumes nowadays, for this is a reconstruction period in the arrangement and decoration of our homes. All too many of the modern writers on this subject forget, however, that it is of necessity reconstructive work, and they deal with the construction and composition of rooms from the standpoint of having everything new and in keeping to start out with. Most of us, when we yearn for a room which shall look just as we dream of its looking, are stared in the face by a load of present possessions, which cannot be abandoned and so must furnish the basis of the new scheme, whatever it may be.

The two thoughtful women who have written the volume in question have held out a helping hand to the woman who already has more furniture than she knows what to do with—part of it right and much of it wrong. In fact, they have made their opening chapter "How to Rearrange a Room." In the average home a room must be not designed, but redesigned; not arranged, but rearranged, and they sympathetically accept this fact and humorously tell one how to go about it to make things better.

"Lucky is the man or woman of taste who has no inherited eyesores which, because of association, must not be banished. When these exist in large numbers, one thing only remains to be done: look them over, see to what period the majority belong, and proceed as if you wanted a mid-Victorian, late Colonial or brass-bedstead room!

"To rearrange a room successfully, begin by taking everything out of it (in reality or in your imagination), then decide how you want it to look, or how, owing to what you own and must retain, you are obliged to have it look. Design and color of wall decorations, hangings, carpets, lighting fixtures, lamps and ornaments on mantel, depend upon the character of your furniture. It is the mantel and its arrangement of ornament that sound the keynote upon first entering a room."

They then go into detail as to the wise repapering of rooms to increase or decrease their apparent size; how to treat cold-looking rooms, how to manage two beds without having wall space for two; how to transform ugly lighting fixtures; how to make old floors look like tiled floors of an Italian villa; how to make a series of rooms harmonious with each other—and similar reconstructive ideas.

Having taught the encumbered person how to make the most and the best of her encumbrances, the authors go on to deal with the ideal arrangement of interiors—the first rule always being: "Never forget that your house or flat is your home, and that to have any charm whatever of a personal sort it must express you—not simply the taste of a professional decorator." There is a chapter on "How to Create a Room," either a period room or one of those unlabeled collections of lovely old objects of art which, without matching each other, belong together as might old friends of different nationalities.

Hangings are handled in another chapter. "For choice, one would say silk or velvet for formal rooms; velvets, corduroys or chintz for living rooms; leather and corduroy with rep hangings for a man's study; thin silks and chintz for bedrooms; chintz for nurseries, breakfast rooms and porches."

A place of exceptional importance is given by the authors to the textiles used, and particularly to those exquisite old bits of silk brocade, satin, or tapestry which may be picked up where antiques are found. "Nothing in the world gives such a note of distinction to a room as the use of rare old silks, properly placed. If you own only a small piece of antique silk, make a square of it for the center of the table, or combine several small bits, if these are all you have, into an interesting cover or cushion."

The decorative treatment of the piano is a topic which few writers on interior beautifying seem to consider.

"You can always make an ebony or mahogany piano case more in harmony with its setting by covering it, when not in use, with a piece of beautiful old brocade, or a modern reproduction. . . . See that your piano is so placed that the pianist has an unbroken background—of wall, tapestry, a large piece of rare old silk, or a mirror. Clyde Fitch, past master at interior decoration, placed his piano in front of broad windows, across which at night were drawn crimson damask curtains. . . .

"The aim is to make the performer at the piano the object of interest, therefore place no diverting objects, such as pictures or ornaments, on a line with the listener's eye, except as a vague background."

A chapter is devoted, too, to the matter of candlesticks, chandeliers and shades.

"Some shades, beautiful and decorative by daylight, lose their color when illuminated and become meaningless blots in a room. We have in mind a large silk lamp shade of faded sage green, mauve, fawn, and a dull blue, the same combination appearing in the fringe—a combination not only beautiful but harmonizing perfectly with the old Gothic tapestry on the nearby wall. Nothing could be more decorative in this particular room during the day than the shade described; but were it not for the shell pink lining, gleaming through the silk of the shade when lighted, it would have no decorative value at all at night."

The authors devote several chapters to a consideration of period furnishings, and take up the practical treatment of bathrooms, servants' rooms, bedrooms, guest rooms, sun rooms, closets, narrow halls, balconies, and dressing rooms. There are chapters for the collector as well, and some advice on the choice of potteries and glass. In all, it is a comprehensive guide to the exercise of good taste under the direction of individual preferences, and will be of great value to home makers or re-makers.

Talks About Tables

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The extreme conventionality of the Victorian period in furniture and decoration has at length given place to more liberal ideas, and it is interesting to note how many types can be appropriately used in furnishing a house. Tables of all makes and periods seem to be placed together with astonishingly good results. Throughout the ages the designing of tables has held the imagination of artist and designer, and the results are curious, interesting, and often beautiful. Before mahogany came into common use in making furniture, beech and oak were the woods most favored, and old English oak furniture still holds a foremost place in the world's markets. Age only enhances the look and color, for in the days when the furniture was made, care was taken to let the atmosphere mellow the wood to the right tone, and no varnish was used.

Oak, in particular, lends itself to the making of certain types of tables, and the Jacobean period lays claim to many of them. The refectory table is one that was much used in the olden days, and is again coming into popular favor for certain rooms. The footbar and legs of this particular type of table, though in a measure clumsy, are distinctly decorative, and give just the right effect. The large, plain surface of the legs, which are usually massive and bulbous shaped, gives opportunity for good carving, and among them many fine designs are to be found. The pity is when an old table with plain legs has been bought and some modern dealer has straightway had them carved with a replica of an old design. This immediately makes the table valueless from the collector's point of view. It is astonishing how often one finds a genuine old piece of furniture which has been treated in this way, and one can only hope that such methods are things of the past.

In a long, narrow dining room, a refectory table looks well if the rest of the furniture is in keeping. When used as a dining table, it is more effective if, instead of an ordinary damask cloth, two long pieces of coarse hand-made lace of Venetian point or coarse filet, about seven or eight inches wide, are laid down either side. This leaves the top of the table partly exposed on which flowers and fruit, crystal and silver, show up to great advantage and give a charming effect. With this table, Cromwellian or Jacobean chairs should be used.

Another oak table, much in demand, is that known as the "gate-legged" table. As its name implies, the legs open like a gate, and the flaps rest upon them. These tables are not difficult to find, though a genuine specimen with twisted legs is rare, especially when of the size required for a dining-table. The advantage of this kind of table in a small room is great, as the flaps let down and enable one to place it along the wall, thus clearing the center of the room. These tables can be used in almost any room and are made in all sizes. So popular did the gate-legged table become that, when mahogany was introduced for furniture-making, this design was carried out in it, and one can occasionally come across good examples of gate-legged tables in mahogany. When fully opened, the table is egg-shaped, and it is surprising how many people can be comfortably seated round it. Placed on a parquet floor, the reflections of the many legs in the polished surface give a delightful effect of lightness and good decorative feeling. For dining purposes, if the top is a good one, it looks better to leave it uncovered, as old silver and glass look particularly well on oak and small round mats can be used to put the plates and dishes on. Care should be taken to polish the table by ordinary means or by rubbing up with a soft cloth; a little ronuk or beeswax can be used to remove any dirt. No furniture polish will be required if the table is kept in proper order.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Great German Historian

"Theodore Mommsen is one of the strangest figures in modern Germany. In him all contrasts are united. He is a great scholar and a man of great imagination: a democrat, and yet no one has contributed to spread the notion of Cæsarism more than he in his 'Roman History,'" Prof. Antoine Guilland writes in "Modern Germany and her Historians"; "he is an idealist, and yet matter of fact: lastly, he is an enthusiast, and yet few men have so urged the coming generation to regard dreams of idealism as 'vanity and idle noise.'

"Born at Garding, in Schleswig, where his father was a pastor, Mommsen grew up in that strange country on the borders of the North Sea, pleasant enough inland, with its meadows and low roofed farmhouses, but desolate on the coast, where one can see nothing but vast expanses of moors, with swamps and sand dunes, continually washed by the waves of the gray and angry sea, which calls to mind the verses of Heine."

"There are in Mommsen two men," the writer goes on to say, "who do not always agree with one another, yet who are inseparable—the scholar and the artist. The scholar is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable of the nineteenth century. Mommsen accumulated an enormous amount of learning.

"If we consider his work—that work, enormous in extent and in the profundity of the researches involved—which includes, not counting the 'Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum,' which he edited for more than fifty years, a large number of memoirs on subjects of the most various description: Roman archæology, linguistic science, epigraphy, numismatics, law, mythology: if we consider again the vast amount of information, derived alike from the study of books and men, of which he has shown proof in everything he wrote, speaking with the same authority of a lapygian inscription, some newly discovered fragments of . . . Appius or Cassiodorus or Jordanès, of the state of agriculture among the Carthaginians or the Chinese: if we consider, above all, the noble spirit with which he regarded knowledge—always wishing it to be completely universal, never narrowly national—working hard to ennoble the mind and warning his fellow-countrymen against excessive specialization, which is their peculiar failing—if we consider all this, Theodore Mommsen is one of the finest examples of German learning of the nineteenth century, in its nobleness, its greatness and disinterestedness.

"But beside this there is in Mommsen the most animated, most fanciful artist one could imagine. And this is something that seems strange enough by the side of such profound learning. This man, whom one would readily imagine to have the characteristics of a serious and rather severe scholar, is in truth a man of passion and impulse—not one, it is true, who quivers, like Michelet, for all noble and great causes, or who is filled with sympathy and compassion for all that has lived and suffered on earth, but an intellectual enthusiast who is fired by everything that has played a brilliant part in the world, by everything that has been distinguished by its force and genius.

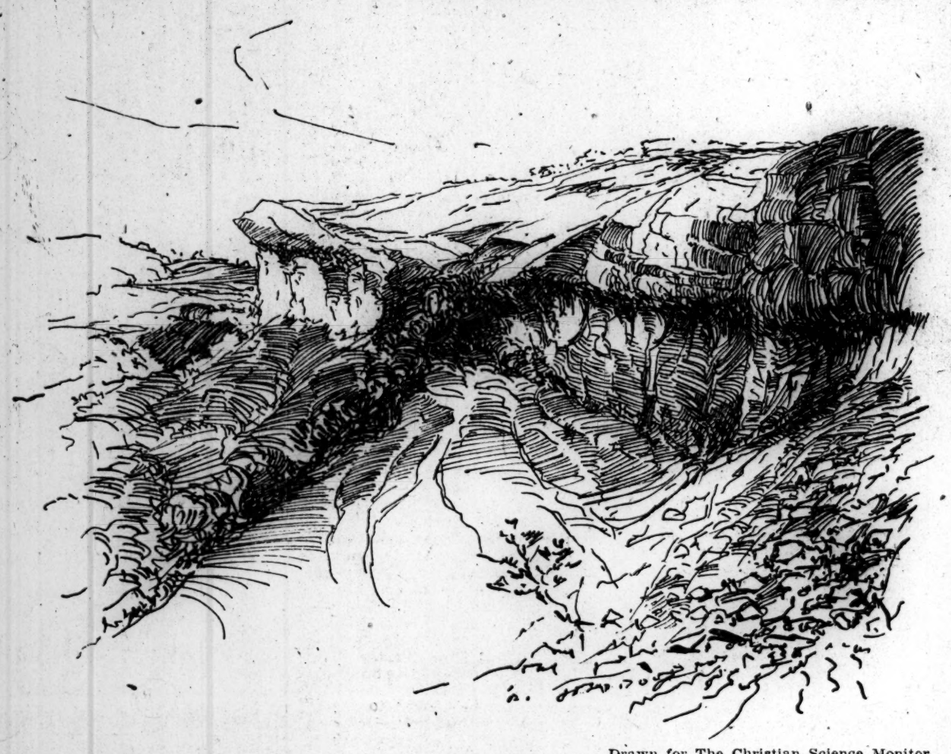
"This artist might never have been published but for a chance circumstance. About 1850, a Berlin publisher was looking for collaborators for a series of historical manuals. He approached Mommsen to write a history of Rome. He might have made a mistake. Mommsen, indeed, was the first scholar in Roman affairs, but as a rule scholars are less fitted than others to write books for the general public. But . . . Mommsen was a great writer. Indeed, as a writer, he had passed his apprenticeship in a class of writing that best prepares one for vivid writing—journalism."

Indian "Cities" of New Mexico

A pen picture of the Indian ruins still standing in New Mexico is given by Charles F. Lummis, in his "Land of Poco Tiempo."

"Along the smooth, timbered lower slope of the Manzano is a north and south line of ancient Pueblo ruins. The mounds of long-abandoned Shûmnac and its sister towns bleach beside their squalid successors, the Mexican plazas of Chilili, Tajique, and Manzano. A little farther south, and pointing a right-angled triangle, are the bones of the three chief cities of the salines—Abó, Curáy, and Tabirá. It must be understood that I use the word 'cities' here with a restriction and not in the sense of the Romantic School. These were cities like Montezuma's 'capital,' though smaller. There was no hint of a metropolis—no palaces, no temples, no splendor. Like those of enfabled Mexico, these towns were mere piles of earth and stone—Pueblo communities exactly such as are seen today in Taos, Acoma, Zuñi."

"Twenty miles south of the New Mexican hamlet of Manzano, and the riddle of its ancient apple-trees, is the noble ruin of the pueblo of Abó. Its site is a wee bead of a valley, strung upon a deep and rugged arroyo, between an eastern rocky ridge and the long acclivity to the mountains. The pueblo itself was a large hollow square, over two hundred feet on a side, of unbroken, three-story stone houses, terraced toward, and opening upon, the safe inner court. Outside, and parallel with, the north end of this quadrangle was a separate block of three-story buildings. So far the ruins present nothing novel to the student of Pueblo antiquities. They are merely the usual tousled mounds of fallen building-stone and inblown sand. But a few rods north of the pueblo tower the giant walls of a noble edifice—such walls as would have been long ago immortalized in American literature, were they in Rhenish Bavaria instead of a land which might be fancied to have a patriotic interest to Americans. Amid the talus of tumbled stone these two vast parallel walls, forty-two feet apart, one hundred and fifteen feet long, and twelve feet thick at the base, soar sixty feet aloft in rugged majesty. Their ancient masonry of darkly-rufous sandstone, in adobe mortar, is almost perfect in alignment still."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Entrance to Bushman Cave, Drakensberg, South Africa

Writing of a part of the Drakensberg practically unknown to Europeans, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gives a description of the curious Bushmen caves to be found there. Where the camp was pitched, near the foot of Champagne Castle, there was a group of immense bowlders, which, on inspection, were found to have a perfect maze of narrow openings, passages and caves, in which tall yellow-wood trees grew, sticking out at the top of the caves and looking from the outside like innocent little bushes. The rocks are all hollowed out underneath, one of the mysteries of South Africa, for unless the mountains were once under the sea how could they be hollowed out in such a way? It seems just as though big waves had hurled themselves against the rock and scraped off a bit here and nudged off a bit there. The sudden sheer drops into narrow gorges look like passages for strong currents. Even the grass looks a little like sea-grass, growing in wiry tufts on the top of the mountains. Some heather grows there, and bulbs of immense size lie about, uprooted by a troop of baboons probably. On the hillside itself only sugar-bush (protea) grows, with large pink, white or scarlet flowers, and short gnarled stems. On the lower ridge at the foot of the mountains may be found big "bushes," consisting of yellow-wood trees, tree-ferns, orchids and masses of undergrowth. Another tree that grows under the "krantzes," or cliffs, although not profusely, is one the natives call "macalaba," a tree which is one mass of gorgeous red blooms in spring, dripping with honey, and the writer saw two tiny green glittering honey-suckers darting in and out of the flowers to gather the sweet nectar.

Animals and birds are little seen in winter and early spring; even the cattle are not driven on to the mountain ridges until the grass has grown sufficiently green. Goats are kept by the natives in great flocks. The natives are well off, most of them keeping their own horses. The tribe at the foot of "Detelela" (Zulu for Champagne Castle, meaning "the one who stands defiantly") is one that fled from the tyrannous rule of Chaka, the Zulu king. Before their arrival there were mainly Bushmen there. The Bushmen were found more difficult to live with on account of their ways of appropriating all the cattle they could lay hands on. A guide, whose parents lived near the Bushmen, recounted tales of how these wild little mountaineers would slyly round off a whole herd of cattle, and drive it off into one of their spacious caves, where of course the cattle were most difficult to find. The Bushmen kept no cattle of their own, but were hunters, living on what they could get, and when their sources of supply dried up, moved on to some other hunting ground. Hence the numerous caves all over the mountainsides. Signs of their habitation were always left behind in the shape of paintings on the rock, paintings chiefly of animals, as a buck, and in one instance the head of an elephant. There are also drawings of the Bushmen themselves, but these figures are mostly so ludicrously out of proportion that one feels their talents lay distinctly more in the reproductions of animals, some of which are very true to the original, and colored, even shaded, in reds, pinks, yellow, white and dark brown. All the colors must have been got out of the rock, for the cave generally is a brilliant medley of soft yellow, white sandstone, where it is hollow underneath, brilliant splashes of red and most peculiar black zebra stripes running in regular lines down the rock.

Where have the remainder of this wild black gypsy race hidden themselves, after they were driven away by their enemies? Could they tell us the secret of their paints, how they made them to endure these fifty years and more, unharmed by wind and weather? The natives cannot tell, for they were too busy hunting down the little wild men who so cunningly removed their cattle.

Exhortation to Courage

But wherefore do you droop? Why look you sad?
Be great in fact, as you have been in thought:
Let not the world see fear and sad distrust
Govern the motion of a kingly eye;
. . . So shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviors from the great,
Grow great by your example; and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution;
Show boldness and aspiring confidence.

—Shakespeare.

To Men of Letters

Or take the case of men of letters. Every piece of work which is not as good as you can make it, which you have palmed off imperfect, meagerly thought, niggardly in execution, upon mankind, who is your paymaster on parole, and in a sense your pupil, every hasty or slovenly or untrue performance, should rise up against you in the court of your own heart and condemn you for a thief.—Stevenson.

Judgment and Criticism

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE habit of appraising things and methods by a slipshod use of language, or a superficial understanding of the meaning of such language, is one of the commonest and most pernicious of all the habits of the human mind. The student of Christian Science through his constant effort to progress toward a better knowledge of God, and so to keep up to the standard set before him in the Bible and his textbook, very quickly finds that if he does not learn how to correct this habit and to replace it by accurate thinking and speaking he makes very slow progress in spiritual attainment.

We hear a great deal about criticism in these days, literary, artistic, higher criticism, constructive criticism, and so on, but that is not the kind of criticism the ordinary man understands and indulges in. His use of that function generally resolves itself into merely finding fault, into pulling down those who are standing out from the crowd in any particular way, and to those who are awake to these things it is almost astounding to hear this irritable fault-finding in almost all conversation, and to see it iterated and reiterated in every newspaper he takes up. That there can be no good in this, but that a perpetual feeling of irritation and strife is thereby engendered, must, one would think, be almost self-evident, and certainly no remedy for this common complaint exists except in men finding in divine Principle the perfect standard upon which all can unite.

An intelligent understanding of the word criticism might be a step in the direction of a right use of the faculty it stands for, and it would certainly help to make generally known that which Christian Science has already made plain to its students, that fault-finding, pulling down persons or things, has no relation to any logical or permanent function of divine Mind, but is the mere self-destructiveness of humanity.

The word criticism is taken from a Greek verb meaning to separate, thence to judge or to hold the balance between good and evil, false or true. True criticism then has no relation to destructiveness, but is meant to ascertain and to sustain that which is good or true, separating it from that which is the contrary, the latter then vanishing, in the nature of things, into the region of mistakes and so to be of no further account.

The genuine Christian Scientist endeavors to hold this attitude toward whatever—be it person or thing, or circumstance,—confronts him, and by his determination to put self on one side and to be governed by the divine Mind only, he finds an increasing ability to detect the true and to separate it from the false, and, incidentally, that the abandonment of the old habit of fault-finding gives a much greater capacity for enjoyment, as well as providing many more occasions of enjoyment, as would naturally be the case.

That there is Scriptural authority for this attitude is evident from various statements in the Gospels. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus warned his disciples not to judge lest they be judged in their turn. It seems obvious that he meant to show them that condemnation of another always returns with interest to the originator, for in another place he tells them that while they should be careful not to judge after the appearance, they should "judge righteous judgment," a saying which it does not seem possible to interpret in any other way than by recognizing that it is impossible to separate good from evil by any superficial process, yet that it is a necessary duty which must be fulfilled carefully and conscientiously. It is perhaps unfortunate that the translators of the Bible, both of the Authorized and the Revised versions, saw fit to use the same word in all these cases, for the meaning is obviously different.

In the same way, the lurid pictures of a flaming day of judgment, which have frightened generations of people, have no more solid foundation than a literal reading of the symbolical use made by Jesus of the fires of Gehenna which were always kept burning outside Jerusalem to consume the city refuse, as an illustration of the manner in which Truth would finally separate the good from the evil, the gold from the dross of human character, purifying and refining the former and relegating the latter to the outer darkness of nothingness. "Our God," said the apostle, "is a consuming fire." In Science and Health (p. 291) Mrs. Eddy writes, "No final judgment awaits mortals, for the judgment day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error. As for spiritual error there is none."

The student of Christian Science finds this statement to be absolutely true, and that every moment he is called upon to separate between the ideas of Truth, and the suggestions of error in his own consciousness, and the fidelity with which he does this work, and endeavors to "judge righteous judgment," determines his own progress and his ability to help others. Thoughts of all kinds surge in upon him, thoughts of fear, of sickness, of disaster, of conflicting duties, of love or hate, of selfishness or its opposite, and he is forced to judge them, or to criticize them by his highest understanding of God's nature and requirements. In other words he must separate the true from the false and act accordingly, and in proportion as his judgment or criticism is just he will act rightly. He has nothing to do with criticizing persons, but he must criticize his own thoughts and the conditions of mind which are presented to him there, and allow nothing to enter that would becloud his capacity to judge righteous judgment. If the world generally exercised this habit instead of the other, how much pleasanter the world would be! The one difficulty seems to be that it has no general standard of right thinking by which to judge, no clear conception of God, no understanding of man's relation to man as His image and likeness, no knowledge of absolute good, and so the crowd wanders along, blown about like leaves before the autumn wind, hoping in a vague way that things will improve some time. In the Christian Science textbook, however, a true and perfect standard is revealed, by which a man can criticize the beam in his own eye and then see clearly how to cast the mote out of his brother's eye.

A Famous Group at Work

In "A Painter of Dreams," A. M. W. Stirling gives an interesting description of the decorating of the Union Club at Oxford by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.

Rossetti, Roddam Spencer Stanhope says in one of his letters, "is decorating the Union Club there (Oxford) in distemper—this is voluntary. He has asked me to go and do something there, as there are several fellows working, so I shall certainly go and see, and, if it is advisable to do so, I shall take my share in the work."

"Shortly afterward, in accordance with Rossetti's proposal," the writer says, "Stanhope went to Oxford to take part in the ceiling decoration of the Union Debating Hall (now the library). This it was intended to cover with frescoes in tempera, illustrative of the romance of King Arthur; and associated with Rossetti in this enterprise were also Morris, Burne-Jones, Arthur Hughes, Valentine Prinsep and J. Hungerford Pollen. Holman Hunt's name was on one of the spandrils reserved for his work, but owing to various circumstances he was never able to undertake this.

"On the space set apart for Stanhope, the latter painted Sir Gawaine at the Fountain, and next to him worked Burne-Jones, his acquaintance of Little Holland House, with whom his friendship was thus more firmly cemented. 'As time went on,' wrote Stanhope, 'I found myself more and more attracted to Ned. The spaces we were decorating were next to each other, and this brought me closely into contact with him. In spite of his high spirits and fun, he devoted himself more thoroughly to his work than any of the others with the exception of Morris. He appeared unable to leave his picture as long as he thought he could improve it, and as I was behindhand with mine we had the place all to ourselves for some weeks after the rest were gone.' But, unfortunately, the technique of fresco painting was then little understood in England, the artists who devoted their energy to this work were all young and inexperienced; the walls on which they painted were new and not properly prepared—not even flattened. The tempera process adopted was little more than water-color painting, and the pictures have long ago flaked off, becoming first a phantom of what they had been, then a mere confused blur of fading color.

"Stanhope's work withstood the obliteration of time better than the frescoes of his colleagues, but the glory has died from both color and form, and today, trying to trace the all but vanished production of those once eager workers, one cannot help picturing the busy group who worked upon it—Burne-Jones with his mirth-loving nature; Stanhope, with his handsome person and ready wit; Rossetti, with his gorgeous fancies, and a brilliant young undergraduate who came to watch and to jest with the workers—Algernon Charles Swinburne."

"'What fun we had in that Union! What jokes! What roars of laughter!' writes Mr. Prinsep. For even the very jests in which they indulged were, in sheer foolishness, but part of the young life in them which would not be denied. Stanhope used to relate how Burne-Jones, posing one day for a colleague at the foot of a ladder, dressed as a medieval knight, arrested the attention of his companions. Something in the heroic attitude of the knight and his complete absorption in the character he was personating stirred their merriment. One of them made a significant gesture to Stanhope; the temptation was irresistible; promptly from Stanhope's hands there descended upon the romantic model a bucketful of water, drenching his gorgeous clothes and bringing him back with a rude shock to the present. It was typical of Burne-Jones that no one laughed more heartily at his own discomfiture than he did himself."

A Passer-By

Whither, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding,
Leaning across the bosom of the urgent West,
That fearest nor sea rising, nor sky clouding,
Whither away, fair rover, and what thy quest?
Ah! soon . . .
Wilt thou glide on the blue Pacific, or rest
In a summer haven asleep, thy white sails furling,

I there before thee, in the country that well thou knowest,
Already arrived am inhaling the odorous air:
I watch thee enter unerringly where thou goest,
And anchor queen of the strange shipping there,
Thy sails for awnings spread, thy masts bare,
Nor is aught from the foaming reef to the . . . grandest
Peak, that is over the feathery palms more fair
Than thou, so upright, so stately and still thou standest.

And yet, O splendid ship, unhailed and nameless,
I know not if, aiming a fancy, I rightly divine
That thou hast a purpose joyful, a courage blameless,
Thy port assured in a happier land than mine.
But for all I have given thee, beauty enough is thine,
As thou, aslant with firm tackle and shrouding,
From the proud nostril curve of a prow's line
In the offing scatterest foam, thy white sails crowding.

—Robert Bridges.

Leisure

He hath no leisure who useth it not.
—George Herbert.

Of a Sioux Childhood

Dr. Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa) tells these things about his Sioux boyhood and playmates.

"Chatanna was the brother with whom I passed much of my early childhood. He was a handsome boy and an affectionate comrade. We played together, slept together and ate together; and as Chatanna was three years older, I naturally looked up to him as to a superior. Oesedah was a beautiful little character. She was my cousin and four years younger than myself. . . . Although she had a very good mother, Uncheedah was her efficient teacher and chaperon. Such knowledge as my grandmother deemed suitable to a maiden was duly impressed upon her. . . . When I was not in the woods with Chatanna, Oesedah was my companion at home; and when I returned from my play at evening, she would have a hundred questions ready for me to answer. Some of these were questions concerning our daily life, and others were more difficult problems which had suddenly dawned upon her. . . .

"I have often heard her declare to her girl companions: 'I know it is true: Ohiyesa said so!' Uncheedah was partly responsible for this, for when any questions came up which lay within the sphere of man's observation, she would say: 'Ohiyesa ought to know that: he is a man—I am not! You had better ask him.'

"The truth was that she had herself explained to me many of the subjects under discussion.

"I was occasionally referred to little Oesedah in the same manner, and I always accepted her childish elucidations of any matter upon which I had been advised to consult her, because I knew the source of her wisdom. In this way we were made to be teachers of one another.

"Very often we discussed some topic before our common instructor, or answered her questions together."

"'To what tribe does the lizard belong?' inquired Uncheedah, on one of these occasions.

"'To the four-legged tribe,' I shouted.

"Oesedah, with her usual quickness flashed out the answer:

"'It belongs to the creeping tribe.'

"The Indians divided all animals into four general classes: first, those that walk upon four legs; second, those that fly; third, those that swim with fins; fourth, those that creep.

"Of course, I endeavored to support my assertion that the lizard belongs where I had placed it, because he has four distinct legs which propel him everywhere, on the ground or in the water. But my opponent claimed that the creature under dispute does not walk but creeps. My strongest argument was that it had legs; but Oesedah insisted that its body touches the ground as it moves. As a last resort I volunteered to go find one, and demonstrate the point.

"The lizard having been brought we smoothed off the ground and strewed ashes upon it so that we could see the track. Then I raised the question: 'What constitutes creeping, and what constitutes walking?'

"Uncheedah was the judge and she stated, without hesitation, that an animal must stand clear of the ground on the support of its legs, and walk with the body above the legs, and not in contact with the ground, in order to be termed a walker; while a creeper is one that regardless of its legs, if it has them, drags its body upon the ground. Upon hearing the judge's decision, I yielded at once to my opponent."

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Back Bay Postal Station
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid

In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, $7.25; six months, $3.65; three months, $1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, $5.00; six months, $2.50; three months, $1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of $3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms through the world.

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	In North America	To other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	2 cents	3 cents
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1916

EDITORIALS

No Revenue From Liquor License

CLAIMS made by the liquor interests in every saloon-infested community, that license fees paid by the traffic into the public treasury assist materially in defraying the cost of municipal administration, and that to suppress their business would consequently increase the taxes of citizens in general, has had weight with many people unfamiliar with the facts. Possibly the fallacy misleads many in Boston today. The truth is that from beginning to end, the liquor traffic, in all of its phases, adds to the burden rather than contributes to the relief of the average taxpayer, in every community in which it is tolerated. It not only reduces individual and communal production, but it compels expenditures out of all proportion to the total receipts from licenses for the amelioration of poverty and the control of crime and wrongdoing directly traceable to it.

Let us look to the basis of all statements that may be made in this connection. It is found in the twenty-sixth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, which, upon the order of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, some years ago, made an exhaustive inquiry into the "Relation of the Liquor Traffic to Pauperism, Crime and Insanity." The findings of this body have been repeatedly confirmed by later investigations carried on in other parts of the country and of the world. They are appalling. Of 2752 paupers of adult years, 2077, or 75.47 per cent, were addicted to the use of liquor; in 47.74 per cent of 3230 cases, of all ages, one or both parents had been intemperate, and 39.44 per cent of the total of the State's paupers attributed their condition to liquor. Out of 26,672 convictions for various offenses, 17,575, or 65.89 per cent, were for drunkenness; in 81.863 per cent of the cases the offender was under the influence of liquor at the time of the commission of the offense. The number of convictions where offenders were addicted to the use of liquor was 25,137 out of a total of 26,672, or 96.44 per cent. Out of 1836 cases of insanity, 672, or 36.55 per cent, were addicted to the use of liquor. Of the total, 33.55 per cent were known to have had one or both parents intemperate.

Facts are brought down nearer for Boston. That city has been continuously in the license column since the Massachusetts Local Option law went into effect, in 1881. It has had approximately 980 licenses in operation for a term of years. This number of licensed places is practically double that of any other city or town in the State in proportion to population, and yet there never has been a time when illegal sale of liquor has not been extensively carried on within Boston's corporate limits. Between 1901 and 1915 there were, in the city, over 5000 liquor raids, 60 per cent of them resulting in actual seizure of illicit liquor in the downtown section. These facts dispose of the claim that license does away with illegal traffic in intoxicants. Arrests for drunkenness in Boston have increased more than five times as fast as the population since 1900, and the greatest increases have been in the license sections of the city. And this disposes of the claim that license makes drinking "respectable."

Every person who drinks is, in some degree, an expense to the community. We have seen in what proportions pauperism, crime and insanity are chargeable to the liquor traffic in the State of Massachusetts. Now, as to the cost. In 1915 the Commonwealth paid for the maintenance of institutions to meet the needs of victims of the liquor business $3,202,527, and received in liquor license fees as an offset, $865,955. That is, for every dollar the State received from licenses it paid out three to meet the cost of the licensed liquor traffic. In Boston the showing is even more unsatisfactory to the liquor interests who pose as public benefactors. Boston's expenditures on account of pauperism, crime, and insanity attributable to the liquor traffic, in 1916, were $4,298,-959, while the net receipts of the municipality in license fees were $1,054,267. That is, for every dollar in license money received by Boston in 1915 it paid out four to repair, to some extent, the ravages of the license system. In addition to this, Boston, in the same year, paid toward the State loss on account of the liquor traffic the sum of $768,732.

There is nothing fanciful, imaginary, or theoretical about these figures. They represent the plain unvarnished truth of a balance sheet prepared in accordance with the rules governing good bookkeeping. Yet, they tell only a fractional part of the whole story. They do not, for instance, take account of the economic, to say nothing of the moral, loss in manhood, womanhood and childhood resulting from the legalization of one of the most degrading and demoralizing trades known to modern times. In one year time equal to 300,000 working days is lost to Massachusetts by the imprisonment of victims of the liquor traffic, while the cost in deserted homes and abandoned families is beyond computation.

There is nothing but loss, ruin, desolation, on the side of licensed traffic in liquor; nothing but profit to be gained in breaking away from it.

The New Union Française

THE new Union Française, which held its inaugural meeting in Paris a short time ago, furnishes a typical instance of the determination of the French people to look well ahead, and, whilst prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, to prepare, as fully as may be, for the conditions that will obtain on the conclusion of peace. The new union, which was founded by M. Paul Gaultier, is designed as a national association to promote the moral and material expansion of France.

At the inaugural meeting, many of the speeches were noteworthy for their breadth of view, and for the remarkable certainty with which the speakers indicated the really significant amongst the more recent domestic developments in France. M. Henri Bergson, the president of the union, explained that the new association had undertaken the task of coordinating all efforts towards the development of France when the war was over; but he made it clear that its policy was not a selfish or parochial one; that it recognized that France could not, any more than could any other country, live unto herself, but that she had to fill a definite place in the world, and had a definite duty to perform towards other nations. They advocated, he said, the legitimate expansion of France; but it must be an expansion free from all attempts at monopolizing, and must, in fact, aim at serving the interests of civilization.

The other speakers dealt with their subject in much the same spirit, and if they confined themselves largely to domestic issues, their remarks were always characterized by a broad outlook on the matter in hand. This way of viewing the matter, perhaps, found its fullest expression in the appeal for unity made by M. Louis Barthou in the speech which concluded the meeting. The war, he said, had broken down the barriers which had divided French national life. It had shown the solidarity of all branches of national activity, and had brought about unity. But the end of the war must not see the end of unity. After saving France by their sacrifices, they would have to preserve her by their labor.

The meeting was a significant one, but it was so chiefly by reason of the fact that the idea pervading it was, not so much that of repair and reconstruction as of expansion and development, and that not by any means chiefly in the realm of trade and industry. Such questions as literature and education, the better administration of justice, the simplification of procedure, the new political status of women, and so on, were earnestly considered. Such meetings cannot fail to have a steadying effect on public opinion, if only by strengthening its grasp on essentials.

Halifax and New York Shipping

IT IS intimated very plainly that, with the change of Government now completed in Great Britain, will be inaugurated a change of policy, which will include the arming of merchant vessels. According to a ruling of the United States Department of State, while merchant ships of other nations lose nothing of their status in United States waters by carrying a reasonable number of guns for defense, yet the moment they become armed for aggressive purposes they fall automatically into the warship class, and must abide by the regulations governing the same. That is, the time allowed for their stay in any port of the country must be only that which is necessary to provisioning and repairs. They cannot replenish their munition stores in United States waters. They cannot be regarded as merchantmen, or privileged as such. Under the restrictions imposed it would be impossible for armed British ships to carry on a mercantile business successfully. Therefore, it is said to be among the possibilities, even among the probabilities, that British steamship lines will soon make Halifax, N. S., their transatlantic terminal. This would, of course, deprive United States Atlantic ports of direct maritime traffic with British ports, in Europe and in other continents, the Americas excepted, and it would mean a complete revolution in New York's oversea trade. Perhaps that port more than any other would feel the consequences of the ensuing readjustments.

Such a change should benefit rather than harm Boston. The latter city is in closer touch than any other of the principal United States seaports with the Maritime Provinces. It has regular connection by rail and water with St. John, Yarmouth, and Halifax. It could easily, were it prepared with facilities, become the leading North American transfer port for British passenger and freight traffic. A shuttle service between Halifax and St. John would make the latter port the eastern terminus of a ferry line, of which Boston would be the western terminal. Passengers and merchandise shipped by way of St. John could be kept within the three-mile limit all the way to Boston. Boston would be the natural auxiliary transatlantic port for British armed shipping in the Maritime Provinces. New York, with its usual energy and enterprise, would undoubtedly strive promptly to adjust itself to the new conditions, but Boston from the first would have the advantage.

The question is, Would Boston profit by the advantage, or could Boston do so, if it would? Something has been neutralizing Boston's natural advantages as a seaport for years. A general impression exists as to what this something is. Whatever it is, would it be able in this case, as it has been in others, to drive trade from Boston to New York? Would the Boston capitalists who have investments in New York controlled corporations, combinations and trusts, permit Boston to become one of the great maritime cities of the world as a result of the changes which the European war is bringing about? Could they do so, if they would?

To reap advantage from the trade that is possibly going to find an entrance to the United States through the Maritime Provinces in the immediate future, Boston must remove the embargo which the railroad systems have established. It must not be more costly to transfer a carload of freight across Boston than it is to transfer a carload of freight across a quarter of the continent. The Chinese wall along the Boston waterfront must be torn down, and Boston must cease to be a pawn in the hands of Wall Street.

Can these things be done? They can. Will they be done? We cannot say.

Lending to Cattlemen

THE need of more cattle in the United States and in Canada is recognized. There are few questions upon which there is greater unanimity of opinion. The high price of beef and beef by-products, and the scarcity and almost prohibitive price of leather are conditions that confront everybody. Cattle raising is manifestly an industry to be encouraged and fostered. The press of the United States and Canada is constantly discussing plans for promoting the rearing and feeding of cattle. Many of the plans proposed have been practicable. The one great difficulty in their way is lack of capital. Those who have money can, they think, make better use of it than by putting it into so uncertain a business as cattle raising. Those who would like to raise cattle have not the means of carrying themselves through until they can make a profit from the industry.

A certain bank in one of the smaller cities of Kentucky offers a proposition to assist those who wish to go into the business. "We have prepared a special cattle note," says this institution, "and invite investigation of the plan. We know of no better way to lift a mortgage or build a bank account than to buy cattle and feed them on your own land." The soil and climate of Kentucky are peculiarly suitable for live-stock raising, and no State offers better advantages for a trial of the credit system proposed. The Courier-Journal thinks it "should be safer for a Kentucky bank than for a bank in Kansas or Texas to lend money on cattle. Yet cattle paper is dealt with in those States as warehouse receipts are dealt in by Kentucky banks." There is no reason why "cattle paper" should not be acceptable to banks throughout the South. That section has a great opportunity in the promotion of this industry, and the Kentucky example might be followed by southern banks generally.

No doubt there is risk in lending money on live stock, but there is risk, to a greater or less degree, in all forms of banking, and in all forms of insurance. Cannot the banks of a section share the risk with the producer?

Doubt of farm product security, the tendency to avoid everything that is not stamped with certainty, is one of the contributing causes to the high cost of living. Farming is made difficult for the average man; cattle feeding and raising are often made impossible by the restrictions placed upon loans. The small merchant in the city, even the speculator, can often get accommodation from the banks when the substantial agriculturist, or the man who is striving to build up a profitable business on his farm, is turned away empty-handed. The land-bank system will ameliorate this condition in some degree, but it will not meet the problem adequately. The spirit of the Kentucky small-town bank that is going into cattle loans, on its own volition and account, is needed everywhere.

Cabinets

IT IS a curious reflection that the term "cabinet," a body so much under discussion in the United Kingdom today, should have had its origin as a term of reproach. In the days of the Tudors and the Stewarts, when the power of favorites was always strong and always a subject for resentment throughout the country, the word came to be used to designate those inner and secret councils whose decisions were invariably inimical to popular rights and privileges. Thus in the "Second Remonstrance" of 1642, Parliament complained to Charles I of "the managing of the great affairs of the realm in Cabinet Councils by men unknown and not publicly trusted."

The Cabinet Council, properly so called, is generally said to date from the reign of William III. It had, however, begun to assume a certain constitutional status in the time of Charles II, although it goes back for its true beginnings many years before that time. During the reign of Henry VI, an inner council began to form in the Concilium Ordinarium, called the Concilium Privatum or Privy Council. The Concilium Ordinarium had existed before the Conquest, and represented a select body of advisers to the King, a kind of committee of the National Assembly or Parliament. Henry VI found this committee too large, and this led to the gradual evolution of the Privy Council, which, in the time of Charles II, gave place, for all practical purposes, to a still further attenuation in the shape of a Cabinet Council. Charles II had found the restraints imposed upon his actions by the Privy Council too irksome, and had drifted into the bad habit of his fathers, of confiding in the inevitable "cabal" or clique of confidants. To meet this condition Sir William Temple devised the plan of forming a select committee of the Privy Council, to take the place of the latter, and this plan was accepted by the King. The distinction between the Privy Council and the Cabinet Council has existed ever since.

It was not, however, until the latter years of the reign of William III that the Cabinet, in its present form, began to emerge. At that time, the two fundamental ideas underlying the present-day Cabinet were accepted. It was held that a ministry should consist of statesmen holding the same political views, and identified with each other; and secondly, that it should stand on a parliamentary basis, that is to say, it should command the support of a majority in the House of Commons. Like everything else, however, connected with the British Constitution there was no time when the constitution of the Cabinet was drawn up in writing, and, to this day, the word "Cabinet" finds no place in legal language, being essentially a conventional and not a legal designation. The Cabinet's powers, and methods, and procedure all rest on unwritten laws, all the more inviolate, of course, for this very reason. No secretary, or other officer, may be present at a Cabinet meeting; no official record is kept of its proceedings, save by the Prime Minister for the perusal of the Sovereign; all its members are jointly and severally responsible for all its measures; and all are bound to secrecy as long as the Cabinet lasts.

As illustrating the apparently fortuitous nature of the growth of the Cabinet, one of its most notable privileges, that of being entirely independent in its deliberation of any interference from the Sovereign, it owes to what has been described as "a happy accident." King William III and Queen Anne always presided at the meetings of the Cabinet, but when George I came to the throne he could speak no English, and he found great difficulty in conferring with his ministers. He made no attempt, therefore, to preside at Cabinet meetings. The same conditions obtained in the reign of George II, and it was not till George III came to the throne that free interchange of ideas between Sovereign and ministers was again possible. By that time, however, the "happy accident" had developed into a jealously guarded privilege, and so it has remained. The Cabinet, today, is, of course, the de facto Government of the country, the King being only the "visible symbol of power."

Notes and Comments

THE events of the past two years in the United Kingdom have occasioned a serious necessity for recasting the popular idea of a soldier. Tommy Atkins, after the fashion of Kipling's "Absent-minded Beggar," made a brave showing at first. He sang "Tipperary" as he marched down Whitehall, and the tales told about him recalled, at every turn, the streets of Pretoria and the high veldt. Now that the nation is under arms, however, and all manner of men, drawn from all manner of walks and stations, are soldiering side by side, a new "Tommy" is being evolved. When one reads, therefore, of "Classical Concerts for Soldiers," one no longer hastens to say defensively, "Why not?" but receives the announcement with as little emotion as if one had heard of a similar effort at the Queen's Hall. Performers and audience today are, possibly, much the same in both cases.

ESTABLISHMENT of a society to be known as The Spanish Center of Guatemala, in the capital city of that Central American Republic, will be, for the numerous Spanish residents there, a means of renewing and revivifying the memories of their mother land, Spain. And this sort of thing in the Americas is only the reflex of that renewal of interest and family feeling that has been growing in its expression, of late, as from Spain to her sons and daughters on the American side. It is manifesting itself in many ways, from books and dissertations to methods of receiving Spanish-American Ambassadors at the Court of Spain.

STORIES of birds and animals "at the front" still keep coming in, and are full of interest to those who find interest in such things. One of the points constantly noted is the utter indifference of the birds to the roar of the guns. An officer, in a recent letter from the front, says that he sees partridges in coveys, and hears the pheasants crowing, whilst "now and again a snipe is flushed." All the birds, he says, pay not the slightest notice to our guns or the enemy's shells, the noise of which is, of course, tremendous and, at times, quite close to them.

ANOTHER fact noted is the remarkable immunity from injury enjoyed by the birds, and in this connection the same officer tells an interesting story of a flock of wild geese which came sailing "in an ordered V formation towards the line." They were subjected to a veritable fusillade, including machine-gun fire, from both the German and British trenches, but suffered no casualties.

AS A result of the recent election there will, it is said, probably never be another attempt to repeal the prohibition law in Arkansas. By their votes the people proved too conclusively that they favor State-wide prohibition to make another effort for local option worth considering; so those in the minority have decided to give up the contest. The people of Arkansas know by experience that they are well off, and such conviction is not easily shaken.

PROPOSED changes in United States postage rates bring to notice that the expenditures of the Post Office Department in 1800 were $213,994; in 1850, $5,212,953; in 1900, $107,740,267; while the total during the past year was over $300,000,000. A reduction is now advocated in letter postage and an advance in rates on second-class matter, ostensibly to even up the cost of the different classes in proportion to receipts. Letter mail is at present carried at a great profit, and a large loss is incurred in the transportation of second-class matter. One offsets the other, and many see no sufficient reason for a change. The expense of two cents for a letter cannot be regarded as a hardship, and the benefits of the wide distribution of periodicals and other second-class mail should be taken into account in considering the public good. Popular education is of more importance than monetary saving in business correspondence.

THE new warden of Sing Sing Prison intends to manage the institution as a modern, efficiently-run factory would be managed, according to a friend of his; and the same authority speaks of W. H. Moyer's attitude toward the men as one of humanity and reasonableness. The prisoners are sure to find, he says, that they are respected as men, and that they will be dealt with fairly. This attitude seems indicative of the respect for a man's individuality that all men deserve, and assuredly invites no charge of excessive sentiment.

MANY people would like to know why the small poultryman feels that he should charge the full market price for eggs when he has no store rent to pay, but just keeps and feeds the hens and waits for them to lay. Perhaps it is because no one ever questioned his right to do so

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLESON, in a letter to the United States House Committee on Postal Affairs, while declaring that he adheres to his position recommending an increase in the charges on second-class matter, says that "serious consideration should be given" the numerous and vigorous protests against such action. Surely, Numerous and vigorous protests seem to lie in wait for most of Postmaster-General Burleson's recommendations.